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Members of the Hopkins community gathered in the Mattin Center courtyard to celebrate 23 of the University's most distinguished female affiliates.

Hopkins honors legacy of its notable women

By SARAH Y. KIM
For The News-Letter

In celebration of some of its most accomplished female affiliates, the University held a ribbon-cutting ceremony for the new Women of Hopkins installation at the Mattin Center courtyard on Tuesday afternoon.

The 600-square foot installation, consisting of posters featuring the faces of 23 Hopkins women, showcased both notable alumnae and staff.

University President Ronald J. Daniels opened the ceremony, praising the role that women have had throughout Hopkins history.

"We know that in recognizing women of Hop-

kins past and present, we're not so much honoring them, rather we are celebrating the honor that they have done to us by being part of our community," Daniels said.

Honoree Gail Kelly worked in the United States Department of Health and Human Services supporting behavioral health care. She has also been involved with various projects involving mental health, cancer, infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS. She was a graduate of the Class of 1974, the first undergraduate class at Hopkins to accept women.

Kelly was one of Hopkins' first three African-American female students.

"As part of creating

that new class, the school elected to bring publicly educated kids [from Baltimore]," Kelly said. "I was the last one admitted, and that's because I was the first in my family to go to college. They were kind of leery: 'What do you want to go to college for? All you got to do is get married and have a baby.'"

According to Kelly, she never felt stigmatized at Hopkins. The other students were generally respectful and accepting of her place at the University, though she did have her share of bizarre experiences. The new women's bathrooms were one example of this.

"They just took off the signs of male bathrooms and put 'Women' up

there," she said. "So you walk in the bathroom and you go: 'What's this big water fountain?' No. That's a urinal. 'A urinal? Wow!' A lot of it was that. The bathrooms, and there [wasn't] any formal physical education or sports for women."

Kelly, who had attended an all-girls high school, said that she definitely felt out of her comfort zone when she first came to Hopkins.

"You feel a little awkward," she said. "Do I talk? Will they listen to me? It was a crash course in how to operate in... a

SEE WOMEN, PAGE A4

Potential next Greek PM talks debt crisis

By MEENA REDDY
For The News-Letter

Kyriakos Mitsotakis, leader of the political opposition in Greece, spoke on Friday about the country's years-long debt crisis. Mitsotakis is the current president of the center-right New Democracy party, the second largest in parliament.

At the talk, "Greece at Crossroads: Challenges and Opportunities," which was hosted by European Horizons, Mitsotakis explained his views on Greece's current economic woes and how the country can make a sustainable economic recovery.

Mitsotakis described the impact the economic crisis has had on Greece, and criticized the governing Coalition of the Radical Left (Syriza) party for its management of the economy.

He related Greece's current troubles to the ancient Greek myth of Sisyphus.

"Sisyphus was a figure

condemned to constantly push a stone up a hill, only to see it fall down again," Mitsotakis said. "This was going on and on, in perpetuity. Sometimes, when I speak to my fellow Greek citizens, they have a sense of this never-ending ordeal."

He outlined his take on the Greek economic crisis.

"Greece has lost, since the financial crisis, more than three-fifths of its GDP; A quarter of its economy has practically disappeared," he said. "This is the biggest depression that any country has seen since the Second World War."

"When I speak to my fellow Greek citizens, they have a sense of this never-ending ordeal."

— KYRIAKOS
MITSOTAKIS,
GREEK OPPOSITION
LEADER

Later in his speech, Mitsotakis discussed possible solutions for the crisis, stressing the need for a host of structural reforms for the Greek economy. He cited the importance of a more efficient public sector and privatization for the development of the economy.

"In a world that is very

SEE GREECE, PAGE A5

Mosby pushes for student activism

By JACOB TOOK
For The News-Letter

Baltimore State's Attorney Marilyn Mosby spoke about her fight for criminal justice reform and the future of activism in the city at the Interfaith Center on Thursday, Oct. 13. She specifically called upon the Hopkins community to bolster its efforts in advocating social change in Baltimore.

Mosby's talk did not focus on her time in office, but rather was a call to action for students. She highlighted the potential of Hopkins students specifically to become the next generation of leaders in fighting discrimination.

"Collectively, Johns Hopkins, we have work

to do, and the time to do it is now," she said. "No one is more uniquely positioned to achieve racial, social, political and economic equality in this country, to solve the problems faced by people of color and the economically disadvantaged, than those of you sitting in this room tonight."

Mosby also spoke about her personal struggle as a woman of color in politics.

"The skeptics wanted to know how I could have the audacity, as a young black woman, to run against a powerful white male incumbent," Mosby said. "I asked myself if not me, then who? If not now, then when?"

She touched on the death of Freddie Gray and the ensuing peaceful

protests and rioting that occurred in Baltimore just months after she took office, saying that they tested her convictions.

"At no point could I have imagined that, four months into my term, my pursuit of justice would be broadcast internationally following the death of a young black man by the name of Freddie Carlos Gray, Jr.," she said. "I could never have imagined that doing my job would place me in the center of a national conflict between urban populations of color with the law enforcement agencies that are sworn to protect and serve them."

Mosby called on Baltimore residents to ask what they could do to combat injustice in the city.

SEE MOSBY, PAGE A4

Malian ambassador visits Hopkins

Coulibaly seeks stronger economic ties with the United States

By AMY HAN
Senior Staff Writer

In an exclusive interview with *The News-Letter*, His Excellency Tiéna Coulibaly, the Malian ambassador to the U.S., discussed the changing political landscape in his country and the importance of his diplomatic role in Mali's economic development.

Coulibaly was sworn in as ambassador on Nov. 18, 2014. He received his bachelor's degree and master's degree in agricultural economics at Laval University and Purdue University, respectively. After returning to Mali, Coulibaly worked continuously in the agricultural sector and was eventually appointed the Minister of Finance.

Coulibaly believes that his biggest job is to secure



COURTESY OF RAYYAN GORASHI
Coulibaly spoke at an event hosted by the African Students Association.

U.S. political and economic assistance.

"When people speak about relations between two countries, you always say that you should manage them to be mutually beneficial to both countries," he said. "But everybody knows that when there are relations between one of the poorest countries in the world and the richest country in the world, then the benefit is really just one sided. It is from the U.S. to my country."

Currently, Mali is a member of the Security Governance Initiative (SGI), a White House coalition, and G5-Sahel, a regional bloc, which aim to improve security and development in African countries. The U.S. also supports healthcare pro-

grams to fight malaria and HIV in Mali, but Coulibaly feels like more can be done.

"My job is to try to not only find the best way to implement the actual projects we have now, but also continue to have more," he said. "We recognize the efforts this country is doing. Although we feel very grateful to the American people, the job is not done. So we keep asking for more because we know that this country is full of resources and that this country is full of generous people."

Coulibaly notes that while Mali has received economic aid in the past through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Congressional agencies

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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Hip hop duo NxWorries shines

Anderson .Paak and Knxwledge's collaboration charts new territory **ARTS, PAGE B4**



Got beef with the election?

Rollin Hu explores the history of politicians using steak to woo voters in his *Irreverent History* column. **VOICES, PAGE A9**

Hopkins students aren't perfect

Opinions editor Gillian Lelchuk explains why we can't expect perfection and why that's OK. **OP/ED, PAGE A11**

NEWS & FEATURES

Masculinity Project combats gender norms

By KAREN WANG
For *The News-Letter*

The Masculinity Project hosted a discussion titled *The Psychology of Masculinity and Sexuality* on Monday, Oct. 18. The project, which was piloted this semester, is a collaboration between the Gender Equity Office and LGBTQ Life and aims to host events throughout the year, including film screenings and student-led discussions.

The Masculinity Project was created to facilitate the discussion surrounding masculine gender norms and provide a safe space for student discussion on the topic.

Jeannine Heynes, the director of gender equity, spoke about why it is important to talk about the issues surrounding masculinity.

"A lot of the times the topic of gender is focused on women, so we wanted to give space and permission and allow dialogue for all gender identities to talk about masculinity," Heynes said. "We put a lot of effort into not talking about it in our society, so we wanted to give permission to students to be able to question it, celebrate it, identify with it, but also deconstruct it."

The project hopes to encourage students to challenge the norms and stereotypes of male gender roles. It also aims to foster critical thinking in the role that masculinity plays in femininity, power and privilege.

"I think we think a lot about gender norms for women, but there are gender norms for men that can be very limiting," Heynes said. "If we put effort into

not talking about something, it's because we are afraid what will happen when we start talking about it. I think masculinity in our culture sort of prides itself on being normalized, and if it's normalized then it doesn't change, and nobody questions it."

Heynes elaborated on why it is important to question gender norms.

"I think a lot of people looking at gender and gender identities need to call into question masculinity because hyper-masculinity or hegemonic masculinity is really about keeping other masculinities and femininities down. It's hierarchical," she said. "It's about getting students to be authentic, and to accept or reject different pieces [of masculinity]."

Heynes hopes that in the future, the Masculinity Project will help relieve the need to oppress stereotypically feminine attributes.

"Very often, masculinity is that which is not femininity, and so to be more masculine, you have to keep the feminine down, and that's where that hierarchical abusive power comes in," Heynes said. "We want to break that up, and [explore] how [you can be] masculine... without devaluing women."

The *Psychology of Masculinity and Femininity* discussion held Monday was led by Chris Kraft,

director of clinical services and a member of the LGBT+ community. Kraft began the discussion by explaining the biological dispositions of gender and sexuality.

"We come into the world with biological dispositions, our makeup is not black and white," Kraft said. "Gender is really performed and scripted and you're taught how to be a gender. We're taught from our families, we're taught from our cultures and we're taught from the media. There's a lot of categorization and stereotyping, and there's a lot of indoctrination. That's the sort of 'nurture-nature' influence that affects our gender."

Kraft also discussed the tendency of humans to categorize people so that they meet gender norms.

"We're really quick by instinct or by survival to want to categorize and put people in positions... because we're uncomfortable when things don't fit this box. It may be out of safety or challenge of power, or it might just be the only frame of reference we have. It's hard to be fluid or in-between," Kraft said.

Kraft highlighted how his parents supported his ballet career and concluded the discussion by encouraging others that the confidence to be different comes from the environment people are

immersed in.

"It's the environment you're in, how you empower yourself and how you choose to be around people, places and environments that validate you and acknowledge you," Kraft said.

Some students thought that the discussion served as an important safe space and as an opportunity to think more deeply about the implications of masculinity.

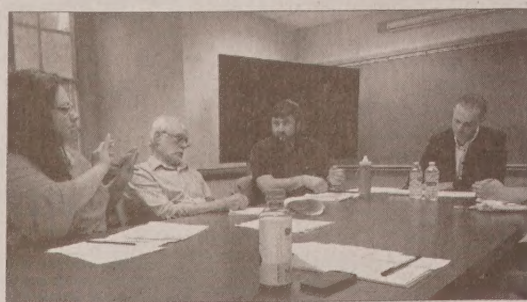
Senior Darin Johnson thinks The Masculinity Project is a step in the right direction for Hopkins.

"I thought [the discussion] was really productive; It was good just to be able to have a safe space to talk about gender and particularly masculinity which aren't spoken about a lot," Johnson said. "[The Masculinity Project] shows that Hopkins is trying to start to more critically think about gender, that Hopkins is trying to become more inclusive and foster a little bit more diversity. I think that there's still a lot of work that needs to be done. But I think it's a good first step."

Junior Sarah Harrison believes that this initiative will have positive effects, especially because it takes place on a college campus.

"Masculinity can be both formed and redefined on campuses in particular," Harrison wrote in an email to *The News-Letter*. "Historically, masculinity was enforced at colleges due to fraternal organizations related to Greek Life or athletics. However, in the future colleges may provide unique opportunities to rewrite the masculinity script, since revolutionary social ideas often germinate on campuses."

Prof. reimagines indigenous history



COURTESY OF ALLY HARDEBECK
Hirsch explores the complex narrative history of Native Americans.

By ALLY HARDEBECK
For *The News-Letter*

Alex Hirsch, assistant political science professor at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, presented his paper, "Hope against Hope: Counter-actualization in William Apess' Native American political thought" as part of the Fall 2016 Colloquium Series, sponsored by the Program in Racism, Immigration and Citizenship (RIC).

P.J. Brendese, assistant professor of political science and a co-director of RIC, introduced Hirsch at the start of the event held in Mergenthaler on Wednesday Oct. 19.

"[Alex] works at the intersection of political theory, decolonial thought and indigenous studies," Brendese said. "In general, Alex's work explores how people survive in the aftermath of catastrophe and mass violence."

Hirsch contextualized his work, emphasizing that his book, *Hope Against Hope*, remains a work-in-progress.

"This is a working paper. It's a living, breathing document that is still unfurling. Its apparent ver-

dicts to me are more like open-ended experiments. I think that's a little bit, maybe, unusual for a talk such as this, where it's more customary to deliver work that is more polished and complete," Hirsch said. "But to me a really good talk is one that is more about exploration, exploring together, building a story together that is vivid and resonant and is less about exegesis."

Hirsch originally planned to present another paper called "The Pocahontas Exception: Founding Forgetting and White Autochthony," but ultimately chose "Hope against hope" in light of the controversy surrounding the Dakota Access Pipeline and Columbus day.

"Columbus Day was coming when I started to think about what paper I wanted to circulate. In Alaska, as elsewhere, the perennial struggle ensued over whether we might be able to convert that holiday's meaning," he said. "Then Standing Rock happened and the Lakota Protest Movement mobilized to thwart the construction of the Dakota Access Pipeline."

Hirsch's talk emphasized the impact of counter-actualization on indigenous cultures in the U.S.

"For me, indigenous counter-actualization is un-naming the past, re-narrativizing it, shattering the old stories and as they shatter, letting the stories proliferate into arcs and clusters of displacements that really can contribute to a kind of pluralizing of past potentialities in that process," he said.

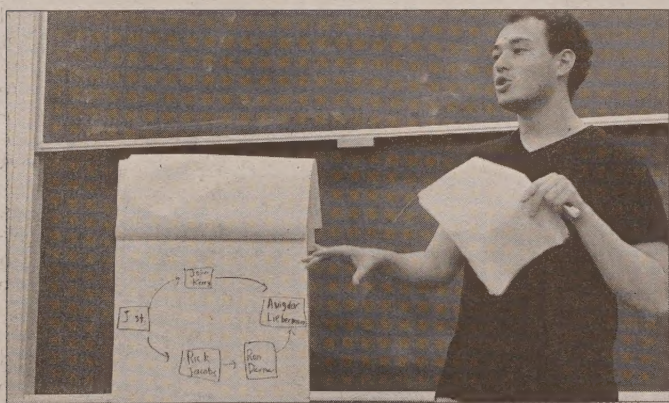
Senior Apricot Tang attended the lecture after Brendese recommended it to her. Tang, a political science major, had taken classes with some of the other professors who attended.

"All of these professors' work intersects. I've only really noticed by taking separate classes with all of them, but seeing them in one room with the ability for them to talk to each other is exciting because instead of me having to sit and think about what they would say to each other, I'm literally going to witness [it]."

Ultimately, Hirsch reflected the mission of RIC by challenging those in attendance to critique his work and promote further discussion.

"I'm curious to hear your reactions and responses. We come and we do these talks for one another in the hopes that — by virtue of the fact that we've been completely entrenched in some mode of writing or some idea — we bring that idea to an audience in the hope that the audience can make it strange again, render that idea strange and foreign and uncanny once again."

J Street U criticizes displacement of Palestinians in Susya



COURTESY OF JACOB TOOK
J Street U advocated for a peaceful, two-state resolution to the Israel-Palestine conflict.

By JACOB TOOK
For *The News-Letter*

J Street U, a self-described "pro-Israel, pro-Palestine, pro-peace" organization, hosted "Stop the Demolition of Susya," an expression of solidarity with the Palestinian village of Susya, that explored the greater context of the Israel-Palestine conflict.

The discussion on Thursday, Oct. 13 revolved around preventing the demolition of Susya, a Palestinian village in the West Bank that, under threat of demolition by the Israeli government because it was built without building permits.

J Street U co-president, junior Ben Gellman, spoke about the importance of speaking for the civilians of the village, who have been left without a voice in the scope of the larger conflict. He explained that part J Street U's role

J Street U board said that most Israeli citizens don't support them.

Freshman Anna Gordon, who spent the last year in Israel, disagreed.

"A lot of Israelis themselves are pretty

unedicated," Gordon said. "They're fairly recent immigrants from Arab countries. It's often people who are uneducated, who come from very conservative cultures, who support the settlements, [which] has become a right wing ideology in Israel, the same way we have right wing, left wing here in America."

Gordon also expressed her belief that their discussion could be oversimplifying the issue by reducing the pro-settlement population in Israel to religious extremists.

"Why the average Israeli voter votes to keep settlements, votes to keep everything the same is much more nuanced than just saying they're religious extremists," she said. "There's a lot of secular people in Israel who support the settlements, so stereotyping them as super-religious is an unhealthy part of the discourse."

Gordon admitted that

part of the reason we think of the conflict in terms of religious extremism is because this language is a functional simplification that is easy to understand, though perhaps not always accurate.

"It's also something that's easier to explain to Americans because it's an easy stereotype; It makes sense," she said. "There's definitely a trend to use religious people as the people who are going to do crazy things in popular media, and it's not always like that."

Gellman used the analogy of two friends sharing a pizza. Israel has, in essence, taken more than half of the pizza by settling in the Palestinian land in the West Bank, promising to give the extra pizza back after negotiations are complete.

However, Gordon pointed out that the same analogy could go the other way. She identified the regular acts of terror committed by radicalized Palestinians in Israel, particularly bus bombings, as a primary inhibitor of finding peace. Gordon said that Israelis are reluctant to leave a government in Palestine that supports these radical acts.

Gellman explained that J Street U hoped to bring a balanced discussion to the controversial topics surrounding the Israel-Palestine conflict.

"We fight for strong United States leadership towards a diplomatically

negotiated solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict," he said. "We have, like any group in the middle, a dual role. We pride ourselves on that role, on bringing balance to a conversation that, in so many spaces, is far from balanced. I feel just as comfortable expressing frustration and sadness at the human rights violations as I do expressing hope for a future Israel that I can be proud of and love."

Gordon clarified that she was by no means an authority on the conflict, but was simply furthering the discourse in the space of an open discussion.

"I know a lot, but there's so many people who know a lot with very different opinions on both the right and the left," she said. "There's no right answer."

She also said that J Street U is her favorite group on campus that is concerned with this issue because of their balanced approach to the issue.

Junior Jacob Klein, a board member of J Street U, explained the atmosphere of understanding and acceptance that they try to create.

"In other places, people can be alienated for being pro-Israel or pro-peace," he said. "We're in the middle, trying to create that space for people. We see the human rights issues in Israel's policies, but we see the value of Israel as a country."

NEWS & FEATURES

NASA experts report on asteroid mission



COURTESY OF DAVID SAVELIEV

The OSIRIS-REx spacecraft will return in 2023 with asteroid samples.

By **PETER JI**
Senior Staff Writer

Three experts working on OSIRIS-REx, a project to return asteroid samples to Earth, came to Mason Hall on Monday to speak about their mission objectives, the spacecraft's capabilities and the technical problems they overcame.

The event was organized by the Office of Alumni Relations Aerospace Affinity group, which holds events with aerospace experts.

The three experts present were Mission Project Scientist Jason Dworkin, Project Systems Engineer David Everett and Instrument Systems Engineer Michael Pryzb.

The OSIRIS-REx spacecraft, launched on Sept. 8, will begin sampling at around July 4, 2020 and the sample collection capsule will return back to Earth on Sept. 24, 2023.

The target of OSIRIS-REx is an asteroid called Benu. Radar observations show that its diameter is about 500 meters, roughly the size of Homewood campus, has a low rotational velocity and has loose rocks on the surface.

Dworkin explained that scientific interest in asteroids comes from the possibility that they may hold carbonaceous material from Earth which can give information about early Earth and the appearance of life.

OSIRIS-REx is designed to collect anywhere from 60 grams to two kilograms of carbon-rich regolith. Although no one is certain that Benu contains organic compounds from early Earth, Dworkin said the chances are high that it does.

"We have a visible spectrum of the object that is very dark and that fits carbonaceous dark meteorites," he said. "This is the astronomer's best guess. It's a very good guess, but we won't know until we get the sample back or additional spectral information."

Dworkin also explained the merits of returning a sample for analysis, rather than performing analysis on the surface, which is what the Mars rovers have done.

"The best part of this, in bringing the samples back, is that you can ask questions that you have not thought of before," he said. "Because when you design a spacecraft full of fantastic instruments, you're answering questions you had in mind when you designed the spacecraft."

But this doesn't mean OSIRIS-REx won't try to get all the information about Benu that it can. As it approaches Benu, it will collect data from its instruments onboard and measure traits such as gravity field, fluctuation in orbital path, internal structure and surface acceleration.

The probe will also

study the Yarkovsky effect, the torque applied on a small astronomical body due to a thermal gradient on the surface caused by uneven solar radiation.

This effect has been proposed as a potential method to deflect asteroids from impacting the Earth by painting the surface of the asteroid. The asteroid Benu is listed as a potential Earth impactor, thus making the study especially relevant.

Dworkin further explained what separates OSIRIS-REx from other space missions aimed to bring back samples to Earth.

"The Apollo missions were the first space missions that used sample return to discover facts of scientific interest. The unmanned Luna missions of the Soviet Union returned samples from the moon as well," Dworkin said. "NASA has performed two other sample return missions, Genesis and Stardust, to collect particles from the solar wind and a comet, but OSIRIS-REx will be NASA's first sample return from an asteroid."

Analysis of moon rocks led to the giant-impact hypothesis, which posits that the moon was formed from the same material as Earth through a collision with another astronomical body.

"It allowed us to age date the moon for the first time and see that the moon crust is similar to the earth's crust. This would not have been known by telescopic observations," he said.

During the talk, the speakers also brought the audience outside Mason Hall to view a rocket launch of an International Space Station resupply mission that took off from Wallops Island in Virginia at 7:45 p.m.

The orange speck of the Orbital ATK Antares rocket appeared in the southeastern sky over Baltimore about 90 seconds later and continued to rise for a few minutes before the boosters turned off.

Hopkins alumnus Michael Makfinsky enjoyed the expertise of the speakers.

"This program is fascinating because it describes the project from the beginning to what the final goal is. So it does help you take an intellectual leap into what NASA is currently engaged in," he said.

Senior Tarini Konchady liked the insight the speakers gave on the large amount of work and planning that went into OSIRIS-REx.

"They really got across the point that going to space is hard, technically challenging and full of uncertainties," she said.

Senior Lauren Aldoroty was eager for a successful return of OSIRIS-REx.

"I'm really excited that there's a mission that's going to return," she said. "That's really hard to do."

Prof. assesses Scalia's reading of the Constitution

By **MORGAN OME**
Layout Editor

Professor Michael Dorf, the Robert S. Stevens Professor of Law at the Cornell University Law School gave a lecture titled "Does the Dead Constitution Have a Future?: Reflections on the Legacy of Justice Antonin Scalia" on Tuesday in Hodson Hall as an event hosted by The Academy at Johns Hopkins.

Dorf's goal was to discuss the past and future of originalism in the context of Justice Scalia's legacy. Originalism, which is also known as "original intent," is the belief that the Constitution should be read from the historical perspectives in which it was created, an interpretation which Scalia supported.

However, this view of originalism became problematic because of the difficulty in determining and accounting for all the subjective views of the contributors of the constitution. Dorf explained that the theory of original intent began to lose popularity and gave rise to the theory of original meaning, a theory which Scalia criticized.

"I would say nobody played a greater role in undermining the idea of original meaning than Justice Scalia," Dorf said. "Justice Scalia contrasted the idea of original intent... with original meaning, sometimes called original public meaning. There's a difference between what the people who wrote the words, or ratified the words, subjectively intend or expected

to happen versus what an ordinary speaker of the language at the time understood the meaning of those words."

While Justice Scalia favored originalism because he found that it constrained judicial discretion against ideological bias, Dorf didn't believe that originalism accomplished this goal. He pointed out that Justice Scalia voted in such an ideologically predictable way that it is impossible to say that he was limiting his decisions through the use of originalism.

Dorf argued that originalism is often used as a political rhetorical device, allowing its supporters to claim objectivity and neutrality while also appealing to people who share similar ideologies, which often favors conservative results. Dorf noted that many Republican hopefuls in the primary election praised originalism in order to use it to their benefit.

In looking to the future of the Supreme Court, Dorf believed that the bench will become more liberal and advised liberal justices to adopt formalist perfectibility. This is the idea that the law has the potential to be progressive and was first submitted by Frederick Douglass.

"Douglass has this idea that the text itself, unmediated by its original meaning and evolving meaning, embodies certain principles and the goal is to sort of live them out," Dorf said. "Douglass' idea, which is what I'm suggesting as an al-

ternative to originalism for liberals, is that the Constitution itself always had these ideas in it and it's a question of perfecting it."

Dorf also spoke about the current presidential election, arguing that a Trump or Clinton presidency will have equally drastic effects on the Supreme Court.

"The answer to the question [of] whether the dead Constitution has a future depends partly on the outcome of the election and depends partly on how liberals respond to the challenge posed by originalism," he said.

Despite criticizing the Constitution, Dorf believed that people should know about the Constitution because of its effects in our society today.

"I don't think the constitution is inherently important, but it structures so much of our public policies and discussions," he said. "The Constitution is the kind of framework on which almost all of our politics takes place."

Formithia Hurte, the administrative coordinator

for both the Krieger School of Arts and Sciences dean's office and the Academy at Johns Hopkins, discussed the Academy's goals in holding lectures.

"The Academy is a group of retired professors who taught here at Johns Hopkins and I believe that their wisdom and influence would be good for undergraduates just to come out and hear what they have to talk about," Hurte said.

Loyola University senior Matt Masino attended the lecture at the recommendation of one his professors and believed that it was important for students to be informed about constitutional law.

"I think it's very important to learn about originalism and the constitution because that's the foundation of our law, and unless we understand that, we're not going to be able to progress as a society," he said. "That has to be a consistent thread throughout the Supreme Court's decisions, no matter who's on the bench. I think it needs to be preserved rather than forgotten."



COURTESY OF EDA INCEKARA

Professor Dorf criticized originalist interpretations of the Constitution.

Breaking Chains forms to fight sex trafficking

By **KATHERINE LOGAN**

For The News-Letter

The University's first student-led anti-human trafficking organization was founded this fall. Senior Katerina Lescouflair established the new group, Breaking Chains, which focuses specifically on human sex trafficking.

Breaking Chains will be working with the local nonprofit

Safe House of Hope by teaching Life Skills classes at their drop-in center. On campus, the group aims to provide students with knowledge about sex trafficking in the U.S., and pending approval, run a student run talkline.

Lescouflair recognized the active role that students could play after working as a street outreach volunteer with Safe House of Hope during her sophomore year.

"The idea behind Breaking Chains is that we will lead basic Life Skills classes with the women at Safe House of Hope because that was something that Safe House of Hope used to do themselves, but they had such a low number of volunteers that they had to stop," she said. "I thought that what they were teaching were all

things that students here were more than qualified to do."

Members of Breaking Chains will be expected to participate in at least one three to four hour shift per month. Prior to teaching a Basic Life Skills Class at Safe House of Hope, students must complete a training session. The group will also host on-campus events targeted at raising

awareness about sex trafficking that will be open to all interested students.

Breaking Chains hosted their first on campus event, a viewing of the documentary *Very Young Girls*, on

Wednesday evening. The film highlighted sex trafficking in New York City. The screening was followed by an open discussion where students responded to questions about their preconceptions and biases of sex workers and sex trafficking in Baltimore.

According to Lescouflair, there is a transgender and gay sex trafficking track on 24th and N. Charles Street, not far from the Homewood Campus.

Freshman Madison Torrez shared what drew her to the event.

"I actually really want to work with anti-human trafficking in the future,

specifically as a psychologist rehabilitating human trafficking victims," she said. "Watching a documentary that exposes human trafficking as it occurs, here, in the States is very eye opening."

Hopkins senior William Wisner-Carlson emphasized the need for us to acknowledge that slavery, including sex trafficking, remains a relevant issue.

"There's a statistic that always staggers me, which is that there are more slaves in the world today than there has ever been at any point in human history, proportionally," he said. "That's mind blowing because we think of slavery as an old and gone thing and recognize that it was bad, archaic. It still exists."

Lescouflair shared an interaction she had with a 19-year-old sex worker, drawing on the stigmatization surrounding sex workers.

"She had such a bubbly personality and was super nice, and she reminded me so much of myself. It felt like she could totally be at Hopkins and it bothered me," she said. "It can be anyone, any age, any gender. It really bugged me that it's just determined by your family."

Lescouflair also touched on the reasons why students should volunteer in the Baltimore community, although it may seem intimidating at first.

"It is so great getting to connect with people in Baltimore and then also

impacting their lives," she said. "Honestly, I remember being terrified my freshman year after I went on the security walk. I didn't want to leave. It's not true, honestly. The people of Baltimore are great. I think that they're wonderful people, if anything, they're just disenfranchised with the system and feel put down by the systematic inequalities."

At the same time, Lescouflair acknowledged that negative stereotypes about Hopkins persist in many lower income communities. This is especially the case for older generations that remember how Hopkins displaced communities to construct the Hopkins Hospital and their research study on lead levels.

"Even now, in some communities, people are a little bit more suspicious of researchers or anyone that says they're connected to Johns Hopkins. And as far as the Homewood Campus, most people think that Johns Hopkins students are in a bubble, they're from all over the world and the country, they don't really care about Baltimore. They're just here to take from the city and not give anything to it. I think that if you went into the community, even though you might hear that at first, if you stay with them a little bit longer, they'll gain respect for you and realize that you care. If you stay in the bubble, you're contributing to that negative stereotype."

NEWS & FEATURES

Mosby calls for social justice in Baltimore

MOSBY, FROM A1

"Fighting for justice on behalf of Freddie Gray," Mosby said, "I refused to give up. Justice is always worth the price paid for its pursuit. Every battle, every hurdle, every obstacle that we've overcome brought this nation one step closer to equality... As young, conscious, educated, seasoned progressive leaders, we all have a right to be outraged by what we're seeing. But my question to you today is, what are you doing about it?"

Mosby questioned the audience many times, urging participants in attendance to take further action. She identified that talking about the issue is not enough to solve it.

"The most prolific leaders of our nation didn't just march," she said. "They refused to wait. They organized, they strategized, they engaged their communities and they implemented. If we're not doing that, we have no business expressing outrage."

Mosby stressed the important role that students can play in furthering the conversation about social justice.

"As young people who understand the power of unity, it's up to us to recognize, embrace and develop our collective power," she said. "While we're here today having a candid conversation about race, ethnicity and social justice, clearly we have a lot more work to do. It starts with each and every one of you. Ask yourself, if not you, then who? If not now, then when?"

Sophomores Mikaela Inadomi and Abhijay Kumar responded to Mosby's talk by speaking about their hopes of bridging the disconnect between Hopkins students and the wider community of Baltimore.

"There's a huge issue with the Hopkins bubble," Inadomi said. "People come here, they go to school, they don't really get a sense that we're in a community that has a lot of these issues. We should be talking about issues like race and the criminal justice system."

Kumar agreed, adding that students often find themselves uncertain of how to engage with the issues faced by the Baltimore community.

"Coming to Baltimore where we don't belong, we feel this disconnect," he said. "We don't necessarily know what to do with our ideas and thoughts. Given that we have such a powerful platform, there's so much that we can accomplish. I think that this event is just of those catalysts that will hopefully spark a movement in this area."

The Johns Hopkins University Social Justice and Equity Collective, which is comprised of the Office of Multicultural Affairs (OMA), Center for Social Concern, Center for African Studies and the Urban Health Institute, hosted the talk to promote an open forum about the recent issues of racial discrimination and police brutality in Baltimore.

Associate Professor of Political Science and Africana Studies Lester

Spence identified that the Collective works to bridge this gap and help students integrate into the community.

"We do the work of social justice shoulder-to-shoulder with the citizens of Baltimore to deepen our understanding of each other, mobilizing our full power to inspire and become agents of change," Spence said. "What we want to do going forward is the pedagogical and political work necessary to make sure that not only the bubble doesn't exist for the students coming forward, but that Hopkins itself lives up to its mission so that we can both train and engage with the critical citizenry," he said.

Kumar spoke about the change he would like to see after Mosby's talk.

"I'd like to see more students participating in an intersection of Hopkins and Baltimore events," he said. "If students were able to do more and delve into the Baltimore lifestyle, they're not going to feel as disconnected."

Inadomi added that people should experience some growth as they expand their understanding and beliefs, but that this might be unsettling for people who are not used to this.

"I want people to grow," she said. "And I want people to be slightly uncomfortable in this conversation, because people just sit in their beliefs and they're so closed minded a lot of the time. Open up your mind and think about other people's life experiences that could be fundamentally different from you, especially if you grew up in a very homogenous society where everyone thinks like you, looks like you."

Joseph Colón, the director of the OMA, spoke about the initial role of The Social Justice and Equity Collective in the Hopkins and Baltimore communities.

"Last year we helped our students and community heal and process what was happening here in Baltimore," he said. "Our communities needed to make sense of it all. We met that need by opening our doors to the community and unpacking the unrest and tragedy."

OMA invited Mosby to speak because it wanted to engage the community in a candid conversation about the longstanding issues that have taken a national spotlight in the last couple of years, particularly in Baltimore.

Carla Hopkins, the assistant director of diversity education, elaborated on why they find Mosby to be a particularly intriguing figure.

"As the youngest chief prosecutor in a major city in America, State's Attorney Marilyn Mosby has utilized her legal expertise, her calling to public service and her uncompromising value to improve the communities in which she lives," she said. "We gather tonight not to complain about what's wrong, but to have someone to engage us in a conversation about making some things right."

New installation celebrates women of Hopkins



COURTESY OF ALLY HARDEBECK

The Women of Hopkins installation at the Mattin Center exhibits banners of notable female affiliates.

WOMEN, FROM A1

male world that I didn't have in high school. I was just awestruck seeing all these males, and trying to talk, assert your perspective, your opinion."

According to Kelly, the challenge of having to adapt to a nearly all-male environment was important for her development as a young woman.

"When I left here, I felt fully respected," Kelly said. "The guys you knew felt you were kind of special. You tolerated them, and you were with them through their educational experience. It gave me a sense of feeling empowered going into the work world, understanding how men function and operate."

Kelly also offered advice for women at Hopkins today. She quoted Eleanor Roosevelt, encouraging everyone to "do one thing every day that scares you," regardless of the field they specialized in, highlighting the importance of taking action.

"Once you [do something that scares you everyday] you realize: I can do anything," Kelly said. "[It] means that you can make a difference in this world, whatever field you're supposed to be in. So whatever field you are in — science, engineering, liberal arts — you impact people, you touch people, you feel as though... you've made a difference. As you get older it's those things that give you the feeling of 'Hey, life's been great. I've done something worthwhile.'"

The installation was organized primarily by graduate students Dominic Scalise and Anna Coughlan. Karen Fleming, Jeff Gray and Valerie Hartman of the Hopkins Diversity Leadership Council and Jeannine Heynes, the University's director of gender equity, also played a major role in making the event a reality.

Scalise, however, pointed out that although the organizers worked to bring the variety of stories together, the women themselves were the ones who had worked to become the agents of change.

"These legacies are a priceless cultural asset

for the Hopkins Community," Scalise wrote in an email to *The News-Letter*. "All we did was polish and present their stories."

In addition to honoring the legacy of these women, Scalise also organized the project to help further gender equity on campus.

"An indirect result we hope to see come from this project is increased gender and racial diversity in traditionally white-male fields, including STEM, business, politics, and medicine," he wrote. "There is a growing body of research that shows more diverse institutions are also more innovative institutions."

The roots of the Women of Hopkins project go back to 2014, when Dr. Karen Fleming,

professor of biophysics, started a series of gender equity reading groups on campus to discuss barriers faced by women in the sciences.

These reading groups discussed various articles and studies related to gender, including a groundbreaking study that sent out two CVs to U.S. science labs for manager positions. One was for a fictional applicant named John and the other for a fictional applicant named Jennifer.

"The faculty heads of each lab were asked to state how likely they were to hire the applicant, how much they would pay, and how likely they would be to personally mentor the applicant," Scalise wrote. "In all three cases the male candidate, John, was rated significantly higher than the female

candidate, Jennifer. Specifically, John was about 25 percent more likely to be hired. The catch was that both CV's were exactly the same, except for the names and gender pronouns."

Soon afterward, Jo Handelsman, associate director of the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy and one of the authors of the study, was invited to speak at Hopkins on Mar. 8.

"At the end of her talk, Dr. Handelsman suggested that one way to break down gender barriers is to use the empty spaces around campus to highlight successful women from our campus as role models," Scalise wrote. "As you can see, we took Dr. Handelsman's suggestion."

Scalise regretted that more women could not be included in the installation due to a limited budget. In addition to considering general accomplishments, the organizers endeavored to make the final selection as diverse as possible with regards to race, field of accomplishment and the time period the women were from.

"The greatest challenge, and my least favorite part of the project by far, was selecting the women we are honoring," Scalise wrote. "Clearly it is impossible to celebrate all of the incredible women affiliated with our campus with such a small selection, and we regret leaving out the many additional candidates who deserve celebration. We have a growing list of over 50 candidates who have been suggested to us, which we will draw from if we are able to expand the project."

Students and other visitors at the event had the opportunity to speak with Gail Kelly and take photos with her. Sophomore Bianca Martone ap-

preciated this interactive aspect of the ceremony in addition to the installation.

"It's just inspiring to be here," Martone said. "You know there are women who have graduated from the university and have done great things but you do not always get to see them so plainly like this. It's inspiring to see all their faces and read some of their stories and get to know them."

Senior Hannah Lin also saw the installation as a noteworthy step forward in the advancement of gender equity on campus.

"Ever since I've come to Hopkins, there hasn't really been a thing that goes, 'Women at Hopkins matter,'" Lin said. "Of course everyone is like: 'Oh yeah gender equity, we're all about that.' But in so many instances and so many fields you see this kind of imbalance. I'm not saying it's Hopkins' fault, it's more of an institutional, systematic thing."

However, Lin felt that more could have been done to make the ceremony more effective in increasing the awareness of Hopkins women's achievements.

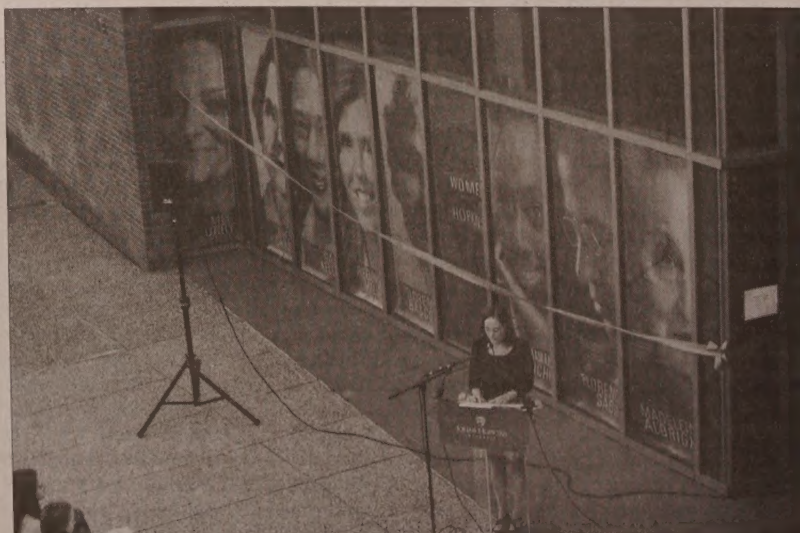
"People pass Mattin a lot, so that's good," she said. "But I think something interactive would be more likely to actually engage people, make them think more deeply about the matter. That's very hard."

A potential improvement that Lin mentioned was making the event more of a "human library" to encourage conversations and to better relay personal insight regarding women's experiences.

"I'm thinking of exhibits like human books where you literally take a human, talk with someone and they tell you their story. That to me seems very personal," Lin said. "We would be able to engage more deeply instead of walking by a set of posters. But that's also hard, and not something you can have on the whole time."

Scalise and the rest of the organizing team see this installation as a stepping stone for cementing gender equity and promoting diversity on campus.

"Now our team hopes for a groundswell of support to drive culture change," Scalise wrote. "If the Hopkins community voices their enthusiasm for the Women of Hopkins project, then we can pursue the resources to expand the project, and to invite our honorees to speak on campus for Women's History Month in March 2017."



COURTESY OF ALLY HARDEBECK

A ceremonial ribbon cutting featured notable speakers, including many high profile female affiliates.

NEWS & FEATURES

Mitsotakis addresses Greek financial crisis



COURTESY OF DAVID SAVELIEV

Mitsotakis urged college students to get more politically involved.

GREECE, FROM A1 competitive, we need to be able to produce competitive products and services," Mitsotakis said. "Nobody is going to be around to just lend you money. This fundamental transformation of the Greek economy is still the big challenge for Greece, and the only way to actually do it is to implement the reforms that are in the program. Once you do that, you will start regaining Greek economic independence. Unfortunately, that's something which, under the current government, has not happened."

Following his speech, Mitsotakis sat down for a discussion moderated by Associate Professor of Political Science Nicolas Jabko. He asked Mitsotakis to elaborate on issues he brought up in his speech, such as clientelism in Greek politics and the lack of trust Greek citizens have in their government.

Matthew Petti, a student at Columbia University, was surprised that Jabko pushed Mitsotakis on these issues.

"My favorite part was the part where [Professor] Jabko asked 'why should we believe you?' because it kind of told me this is not just a fluff event, this is a serious discussion and we're going to get some serious answers out of this speaker," Petti said.

Students in the audience asked questions on topics ranging from tax evasion to losing educated young Greeks who are leaving the country. Sophomore Constanza Mayz, a member of European Horizons, discussed some of the highlights from the question and answer session.

"There was a really interesting question about the different parties and how that worked, and you just kind of learned a little more about Greece," Mayz said. "Usually when you study European politics, you're learning tidbits and little news flashes about everything. But when you actually talk to someone who leads the Opposition, you just understand a little more, like 'Hey, this is really what's going on here,' and I didn't think of that. It's very interesting."

Sophomore Lucas Feuser, the president of European Horizons, discussed why he believes the event was so valuable to the student body.

"Mitsotakis is an incredibly influential player in the Greek and European political scene and it was an honor to host him," Feuser wrote in an email to *The News-Letter*. "We hoped for this event, as all events we host, to spark interest, and we were overjoyed to see that it did. We hope that students left with not only a better understanding of Greece's situation, but

also with the knowledge that there is an organization on campus founded to keep these events coming."

When Mitsotakis was asked about how students and young people could help prevent further economic crises, he urged them to play a more active role in government.

"You are the next generation of leaders, and in my mind the quicker you become involved in politics the better it is," Mitsotakis said. "And of course it's very refreshing for us, the older generation, to talk to you because we really have to understand your priorities, your needs, your way of communicating, otherwise we'll be missing out on the most dynamic part of our society."

Mali Ambassador pushes for stronger U.S. ties

AMBASSADOR, FROM A1 such as the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), he is trying to reach out to the private sector in the U.S. for additional financial support.

"The private sector here in the U.S. is full of money and my country needs investment," he said.

Coulibaly sees the current political climate and sporadic terrorist attacks in Mali as an obstacle against private investment.

Mali has been marred by conflict since January 2012, when armed conflict over the homeland for the Tuareg people broke out between the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA), backed by the Islamic group Ansar Dine, and the Malian government for the independence of Azawad in northern Mali.

President Amadou Toumani Touré was ousted in a coup d'état due to poor handling of the crisis in March 2012. In his place, a group of rebel soldiers took control, leading to Mali's northern cities being overrun by rebels.

By April 2012, the MNLA proclaimed Azawad's independence from Mali. Following infighting with Ansar Dine, the MNLA lost most of Azawad to Islamist control by July 2012.

The French military entered the conflict on the

side of the Malian government against the Islamists while a peace treaty was signed between the Malian government and the Tuareg separatists in June 2016. The MNLA pulled out of the deal in September. Irregular terrorist attacks continue, despite a ceasefire agreement signed in February 2015.

According to Coulibaly, these recent events have led U.S. entrepreneurs to stray away from involvement in Mali.

"There still are, every once in awhile, attacks all over in Mali. And because of that American businessmen are somehow frightened to go to Mali, but it is my job to always try to convince them to go and fit them with very well organized projects to go to," he said.

Coulibaly aims to secure foreign private investments during his term as ambassador.

"There are many fields of investment. The most important of which are in agro-industry, that is, industrial things into agriculture, but also in the mining sector," he said. "I have not obtained many purchases yet because of the insecurity in Mali, which the businessmen here are afraid of, but I keep hoping that that situation will be solved pretty soon and that before the end of my term I will have

some investments done."

Coulibaly outlined a specific example by which Mali could use American economic aid.

"During the French colonization there was an area in Mali called Office du Niger which has a potential of one million extra [arable land] and up to today, out of about a million hectares we don't have more than one hundred hectares which are irrigated," he said. "All the remainder of the potential is still left out. This part of the country cannot only produce enough food for all the Malians but also for all West Africa. So we really wish the U.S. would help us to explore that potential."

Other than its great agricultural potential, Coulibaly points out that Mali is the third largest producer of gold in Africa and that the country has the largest cattle herds in West Africa. According to Coulibaly, foreign investment could transform such industries into strong international export businesses.

Coulibaly has worked to restructure the country's cotton industry, cotton being one of Mali's main exports. Having worked in the cotton industry in the past, Coulibaly assesses that Mali is currently the second largest cotton producer in the world after Egypt.

Coulibaly believes that

it would be better for the Malian economy to utilize this abundant supply of cotton to establish thread or clothing industries, rather than export it raw. This would create jobs and spur economic growth.

Unemployment rates in Mali are incredibly high, especially amongst the young and educated. More than 100,000 Malian young adults who have finished high school up to the college level do not have jobs.

"Today if you go to Mali, you cannot speak with two or three heads of households without one of them telling you, 'Well, my kids have finished school and they are just sitting at home, not having anything to do,'" Coulibaly said.

Coulibaly emphasized that Mali is a country of rich history and culture. As the Mali Ambassador to the United States, Coulibaly believes his ultimate goal is to promote Mali's various traits to America.

"Mali is on the way to peace and for that to be total we need everybody's help, and I really wish to convince them that everybody should engage himself, or herself, to help Mali," he said. "Mali has both big history, big culture and of course, Mali has great music and good and very nice people. The Malians are the friendliest people in the whole of West Africa."

African students discuss the importance of U.S.-Mali relations

By NEHAL AGGARWAL
For *The News-Letter*

His Excellency Tiéna Coulibaly, the Malian ambassador to the United States, spoke about Malian history since its independence from France in 1960 at Mason Hall, Wednesday night.

Coulibaly's address covered Mali's history over the past few decades. The country has been disrupted by civil war and conflict since 2012 when the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) and the jihadist factions, including Ansar Dine and al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, began fighting against the government for control of northern Mali.

"The rebels occupied two thirds of the country. The rebellion was helped by Jihadists. The rebels are Malians who think that the north has been discriminated against," Coulibaly said. "Eventually they want a separate country totally. The Jihadists are people who want an Islamic Republic. The point was that, for those who wanted a separate country and those who wanted an Islamic Republic, the common enemy was the Malian army."

Despite Mali's many initiatives to drive its government toward a democracy, the coup d'état in 2012 was a major setback.

The African Students Association (ASA) organized the event, and ASA Research, History and Education Chair sophomore Sami Ayele spearheaded the planning of the event. Ayele was approached by a fellow student and friend sophomore Soumaila Haidara, who is Malian, about bringing Coulibaly to speak to Hopkins stu-

dents.

One of the biggest motivations Haidara had for bringing Coulibaly to Hopkins was to raise awareness about Malian history and its current crisis. He wanted to make sure that Mali's voice was heard.

"It was important for people to understand that Mali does exist. We had a tough time in our country. We all live in the United States, and we barely know that the U.S. was involved in this conflict that happened in Mali. I felt that him voicing it out was very important."

Mali has relations with not only the U.S., but also with France. Coulibaly recounts that in December 2012, when the American government initially refused to offer military aid, the French government stepped in to help. They would liberate a city and the Malian army would take over. According to Coulibaly, Malians were grateful for French assistance.

Haidara had similar views on the subject.

"Many Malians feel like we've been cheated by France," he said. "But then again — I speak specifically for Mali — we also feel very thankful to them because if it weren't for them, we would not have been able to get out of the situation that we were in. We had an al-Qaeda presence in the north, who took the majority of the country and our army couldn't fight them."

Haidara spoke about

the personal connection that he has to the political turmoil that has occurred in Mali.

"My aunt was in America, and she was actually afraid to go back to Mali. I have family members... who we lost touch with because of everything that's happened," Haidara said.

"The army that overthrew the president, they didn't do it for the people. If you read the news, they were very aggressive towards the civilian population. My aunt had AK-47s shot at her car. They

told her to get out of her car, the members of the group that led the coup d'état, and they literally stole her car. It was one of those moments she literally feared for her life."

During the question and answer session, one of the most predominant themes was the subject of U.S. aid and whether

or not it hindered Mali's self-sufficiency. Sophomore Tosin Owoyemi, collaborative chair of ASA, said that Coulibaly's answer shed new light on the issue.

"Someone asked the question, 'How do African countries feel when other countries of power give so much aid? Is that something that a country, especially a president, would look down upon?'" she said. "But then, he brought up the scenario of starvation. If your people are starving and someone offers you food, are you not going to take it? Are you going to let your people starve?"

Senior Kemi Oguntona, the president of ASA, asked those questions during the Q&A. She pointed out that sometimes countries give aid as a manipulation tactic.

"The U.S. giving so much aid is like trying to promote democracy. That's a good thing, but the way some first-world countries try to spread democracy can be very manipulative. I think aid from my perspective has been one of those ways," she said.

Oguntona elaborated

on how Americans may look down on Mali because of the amount of aid that the U.S. provides the country.

"I really wanted to get his perspective on how Malians really view this foreign intervention into their country. Even from our standpoint, when we're giving so much aid to a country, there's a level of pity and disrespect toward African countries because they receive that aid," Oguntona said. "The problem is not as black and white as it seems. I hope he helped some people realize it's not just theories, people's lives are actually at stake when we're talking about these things."

Junior Kelechi Basil, Vice President of ASA, discussed the atmosphere the talk was intended to facilitate.

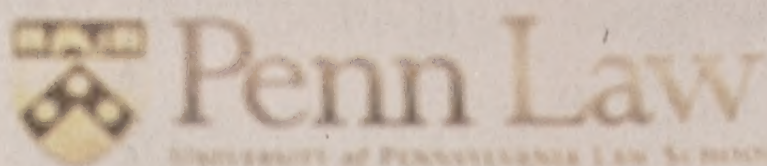
"The biggest concern was making sure the event went as smooth as possible and creating as welcoming an atmosphere as we can," he said. "We wanted to create a sphere in which if we wanted to have these types of events again we would be able to have those relations."



COURTESY OF RAYYAN GORASHI

Tiéna Coulibaly, the ambassador of Mali, talked about the country's instability since the 2012 coup.

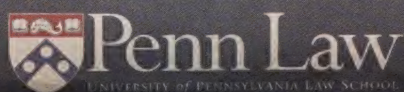
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"Was it possible or not?"



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VOICES

Hopkins is a diverse university, where an incredible mix of cultures, academic interests and personalities coexist and thrive...

Rap artist Aminé's career is taking off



Hayley Bronner
Rising Ambitions

Portland is the place right now for rising talent. Just like the Oregon all-girl band, Joseph, rapper Aminé is rising in the ranks as well.

Aminé is a rapper, artist and director from Portland who is defying everybody's expectations. His real name is Adam Daniel, but he prefers to go by his middle name.

He descends from a strong Ethiopian heritage, and you can feel it in his music. Aminé began recording in high school and sharpened his skills until his Soundcloud release of a project in 2015 titled "Calling Brio" while he was a student at Portland State University. He has had a passion for music throughout his life. These songs are the culmination of that passion, merging visual lyricism, catchy bars and exceptional production techniques. "Calling Brio" garnered over one million plays on Soundcloud.

Aminé always aims to please his listeners. He has said that he grew up listening to African music and Bob Marley with his parents, but he got a taste of everything throughout his childhood. He desires to demonstrate this diversity in his own music pieces.

His 2016 single "Caroline" has taken off and continues to be a hit because of its unique sounds. The song has over 12 million Spotify streams, over 12 million Soundcloud plays and over 17 million YouTube/VEVO views. But it doesn't stop there. "Caroline" ranked number one on Spotify's Global Viral Top 50, number one on the U.S. Viral Top 50 and number one on the Canada Viral Top 50. Can anybody top him? After Aminé's single exploded, he signed a deal with Republic Records.

The video for "Caroline" was self-directed in Aminé's hometown of Portland and features the rapper and his friends driving around town and hanging out at spots like a burger joint, a parking lot and a homey living room.

These places pretty much sum up the classic 'summer. He has said that the name Caroline does not reference any one girl in particular, but instead represents all of the girls that he has been with and put effort into relationships with throughout his life. The comments under the single on iTunes are littered with hundreds of requests for

more music from the rapper. The public cannot get enough.

Fun fact about Aminé? He is absolutely obsessed with bananas. If you watch the music video for "Caroline" you can see bananas covering the area behind the backseat. Eventually the rapper starts eating the bananas, demonstrating where his true love lies. Anybody down for a trip to the grocery store to buy a few bundles of bananas?

Although Aminé's career is blowing up as we speak, he still seems like a down-to-earth and

all-around funny guy. Follow him on Twitter (@hey-amine) to entertain yourself with tidbits of gold such as "vermont airport security think my beats pill is an unidentified object" or the laughter inducing "my uber driver pulled out a ukulele and said 'lets jam' like he don't gotta keep two hands on the wheel."

Anybody wants to start a petition to get Aminé at Springfair next semester?



Meagan Peoples
Ignorant in America

The most watched baseball game ever was in 1986 between the New York Mets and the Boston Red Sox. About 38.9 million people watched the game.

In that same year, Super Bowl XX took place between the Chicago Bears and the New England Patriots, and that garnered over 90 million TV viewers. So perhaps the moniker of America's favorite pastime isn't exactly accurate.

Baseball is up there with apple pie when thinking about things that are painfully American. So I figure it's the perfect thing to learn about if I am trying to integrate myself into this country, right?

When a movie wants us to know that there's a good relationship between a father and son, we watch them catch a ball together, and nothing quite brings a tear to a bald eagle's eye like an old fashioned baseball movie.

Though it has notoriously low television

ratings, it's a sport with absurdly loyal fans and is nationally revered as wholesome family fun. This is despite my short stint in the baseball capital of America, Boston, being punctuated by people yelling "Yankee's suck" at a late train.

So as someone who knows very little about baseball and frankly doesn't even enjoy it that much, let me tell you about America's pastime.

It gained this nickname in the 1920s when large stadiums were constructed for the sport, and radio and newspaper coverage began to popularize it with the American public. As all of the best American things are, it was derived from English pastimes.

This includes cricket as well as a children's game called rounders. While it is likely that there were other influences as well, such as (the not very fun sounding) stool ball, goal ball or poison ball, these two have been the most directly correlated.

And like the creation of most other national sports, it was really the rules that created the game. Alexander Joy Cartwright, one of the founders of the New York Knickerbockers baseball club, wrote down the official rules that would eventually evolve into the game that is played today.

And weirdly enough,

the sport has had a surprisingly long and controversial history with social progressiveness.

This includes having women play during World War II, because men were taken to the front lines. Another example was when brothers Moses Fleetwood and Weldy Walker became the first African Americans to play on a major league team in 1884.

However this lasted for only for a year before they were unceremoniously dropped from the roster. After this, it would be over 60 years before Jackie Robinson famously joined the Brooklyn Dodgers and went on to win the Rookie of the Year Award.

Now it would be hard to have a baseball article without talking about Babe Ruth (particularly when he is the only player you've actually heard of). So who is he and why does he get his own candy bar?

George Herman Ruth Jr., also known as Babe Ruth, not only championed the style of baseball that included having a home run hitter within the line-up but also kickstarted the bitter rivalry between the Boston Red Sox and the New York Yankees.

In 1927, he would hit an unprecedented 60 home runs in a season, a record which would go undefeated until 1961, when another New York Yankee, Roger Maris,

managed 61 home runs. Perhaps giving up their star player wasn't such a smart idea on the Sox's part, as it would take another 86 years for the Red Sox to win another world series.

This was despite being one of the most successful professional baseball teams around. The trade would come to be known as the Curse of the Bambino (another of Ruth's nickname's). It became the fodder for the bitter rivalry made fun of by every city other than New York and Boston.

It was Babe Ruth's success that most likely spurred the candy bar offshoot, though the Curtiss Candy Company would claim that it was actually named after Ruth Cleveland, daughter of president Grover Cleveland and nicknamed Baby Ruth by the press. Of course, this was in 1891, and she would be dead by the time the candy came out, but I'm sure that is just a coincidence.

So there you go. These are the important things to know about baseball and more importantly what it means to be an American.

While I for one would still never choose to have a conversation about the sport, at least now I might be able to fake my way through one... As long as they don't expect me to know any specifics about current players,

Why you should be reading When the Air Hits Your Brain



Bessie Liu
WriteMe

I've read quite a few medical narratives — books compiling case files of a doctor's most interesting or life-changing patients and medical experiences — but the one that has affected me the most was the first one I ever read.

At its surface, *When the Air Hits Your Brain* details Dr. Frank Vertosick's journey from a fledgling medical student to a fully-trained neurosurgeon after a seven-year residency.

Vertosick chronicles his career as a physician by focusing on key patients that were not only challenges to treat but who also taught him important lessons about life, empathy and the importance of taking risks.

He hides nothing about the pitfalls of medicine, surgical treatment and the medical field in general from his readers. Throughout his book, Vertosick describes biological processes in ways that are not only easy for laypeople to visualize and imagine but are also frankly quite beautiful and compelling.

When introducing one of his patients with Down syndrome, he writes, "The blueprint for a human body resides in its chromosomes, our molecular heirlooms... as the human egg and sperm are formed, chromosomes are shuffled

like poker cards as nature tries to deal the best hand to our offspring. In Andy's case, the shuffled DNA deck dealt him a loser."

This kind of description sets his writing apart from the nonfiction genre because it gives his book a tinge of fictional elements, despite being comprised of true stories and experiences that balance out the more heavy-handed descriptions of surgical procedures.

Towards the beginning of the novel, Vertosick introduces the idea of surgical psychopathy, the stony mask that surgeons must put on in order to get through their work, without letting the deaths of patients destroy them emotionally.

He describes the transformation of Gary, one of his friends and the chief resident of the hospital, into such a psychopath while they were treating Andy (from the quote above). During an operation to clip an aneurysm in Andy's brain, Gary's hand slips and he causes massive bleeding that ultimately lands Andy in the ICU, where he slowly deteriorates for the next few months.

According to Vertosick, Gary "never spoke about the case again," knowing it was useless to dwell on a patient's death and decided to put aside his personal grief. Vertosick even wonders if patients even want compassion from surgeons in the first place, because they seek mainly doctors who can just get the job done.

However, Vertosick tries to demonstrate that compassion is not only necessary for those in the

healthcare field but for laypeople as well.

Arguably, the most heart-breaking patient Vertosick encountered as a neurosurgeon is a baby girl named Rebecca, who has been born with an aggressive brain tumor and

probably won't live for more than a few months.

Even though Rebecca is terminally ill, Vertosick visits her — even when the nurses rotate taking care of her to avoid becoming too close to her, even when her own parents give up and stop coming.

Rebecca's death leaves Vertosick's "façade of surgical psychopathy cracking to pieces," as he realizes that compassion is a fundamental human trait and that surgery and sympathy are not mutually exclusive states.

Although the author neither dispels the myth of the surgical psychopath nor subscribes to it, he does comment that doctors may inevitably use it as a form of self-protection against their career's stresses. But he notes that it is not good to weed out all emotion entirely.

Another thing I love about this book is the author's honesty. He realizes that neurosurgery, and medicine itself, is neither a perfect nor pleasurable profession.



U.S. PACIFIC FLEET/CC BY-NC 2.0
When the Air Hits Your Brain is Vertosick's first book and details his time as a neurosurgeon.

He confesses that he does not always chase after his career with the utmost passion, instead saying that sometimes he thinks of neurosurgery's "hundreds of tiny motions and [he doesn't] feel like doing any goddamned one of them."

In the medical narrative genre, I think that honesty about how the medical profession is not always as idealistic or as glamorous as it is portrayed on TV, for example, is one of the most important ideas a doctor can choose to convey.

As a young doctor about to enter into his neurosurgery residency, Vertosick heard the words, "You ain't never the same when the air hits your brain." This can be thought of as one of the book's main themes. It applies to patients. Once a patient undergoes brain surgery, there is a very high risk of complications that will result in a patient literally never being the same again. But it also applies to physicians themselves.

Vertosick admits at the very beginning that "neurosurgery is an arrogant occupation," and it takes years of being exposed to the grim reality of medicine along with countless inevitable deaths and failures for doctors to become humbled and for them to realize when the healing power of medical intervention falls short and when human sympathy and compassion take over. It's to make a mistake that can change a human life forever.

When the Air Hits Your Brain is truly an eye-opening book. From describing his depression after permanently paralyzing an otherwise healthy man after making a mistake during surgery, to detailing his time spent treating a young mother who is forced to choose between receiving chemotherapy for her brain tumor and keeping her unborn child, Vertosick encapsulates the highest and lowest points of his career in his painfully eloquent and emotional writing.

VOICES

Here is the section where you can publish your unique thoughts, ideas and perspectives on life at Hopkins and beyond.

Shout Outs

Shout out to all the admission tours blocking my way: Unfortunately my professors don't take "couldn't elbow my way through a crowd of prospectives" as a legitimate excuse. The UTL halls are so narrow. Why do you need to stand in the middle of them?

— Bruised elbows

Shout out to the guy who sits directly next to me in lecture: We are in a room full of empty chairs, I don't know why this keeps happening. And also, who needs to click their pen that much?

— Crazy and Confused

Shout out to the bird that flew into the Brody window: May your soul fly through clear and blue skies though your body rests as a grim reminder to all late night studiers that life is short. Perhaps you shall remind an aggrieved Hopkins student that there is more to life than calculus and chemistry, or perhaps you're just going to seriously bum out a small Asian man right when he seriously needed to focus on his econ homework.

— Depreciating emotionally

Squashing the beef in U.S. electoral history



Rollin Hu
Irreverent History

With Election Day coming up in less than three weeks, there is nothing quite as relevant and topical as U.S. politics right now. And with *Irrelevant History* being the archetype of a relevant and topical column, I've decided to write a two-part series on some cows and a pig that played an important role in the history of American politics.

And because we're talking about American politics, for the next three weeks, I'm changing this column title and theme to *Irreverent History*. Okay let's go, this is part one of *Irreverent History* and it's about cows.

Americans are pretty bad at voting. According to UC Santa Barbara's American Presidency Project, 55 percent of the voting age population voted in the 2012 presidential election. That's pretty sad for a country known to be a bastion of democracy. So candidates make it a big strategy to get as much of their own 'basket of deplorables' out to the polls. What's the best way to do that though? They could use sensational

demagogic rhetoric, pandering to niche interests or unleash a barrage of tweets urging Americans to do their civic duty in 140 characters or less.

Or they could give voters steak. A lot of steak. Like throw a banquet of steak, an event which is otherwise known as a 'beefsteak'. (All the cows in this story are dead.)

Although there has been a recent revival of beefsteaks in recent years, the real Golden Age of beefsteaks originates all the way back to the late 1800s and the early 1900s. The menu for these fine evening events consisted of sliced beef short loin, beef kidneys, baby lamb chops, bacon, butter, bread and beer.

One particular beefsteak is noted to have served 3,000 pounds of steak, 425 pounds of beef trimmings, 1,300 pounds of beef kidneys wrapped in bacon. To contextualize, that is over two cows worth of meat and two hundred cows worth of kidneys.

There was no need for luxuries and pleasures such as forks, knives, napkins, chairs and tables. Men congregated in the back of saloons in cellars of restaurants and laid out a couple of wooden crates on the ground as chairs and tables. In order to maximize the beef-into-body intake, they would wear big aprons to wipe clean their beefy, buttery fingers without having to go through the trouble of napkins.

Brass bands at times would be playing in the background, and every so often, someone would stand up and tell a story about the old country of Europe. And if you were too full, you would just sing some hits of the era like "My Wild Irish Rose" with your pals until you regained your appetite.

Okay, back to voting and politics. So the notorious Tammany Hall Democratic party political machine of New York City would round up working class men and recently arrived immigrants to "persuade" them to vote for a particular candidate by hosting these beefsteaks. And of course it was effective. Nothing is quite as inspiring to the working man as an endless feast of meat and mead.

But unfortunately, this grand tradition could not last. First came the 18th Amendment in 1919, so no more alcohol. Then came

the 19th Amendment in 1920: Women could vote. So Tammany Hall began inviting them too. For some reason, however, women weren't as inclined to sit on crates in a basement, grabbing meat with their hands and putting it into their mouths. What followed was silverware, then "etiquette" and then... salads.

And then Fiorello "Little Flower" La Guardia, the five foot two mayor of New York City and eponym for objectively the worst airport in the United States rose to power and killed the Tammany Hall political machine.

This marked the end of using steak to get votes in American politics until Republican party presidential candidate Donald Trump used the "success" of Trump Steaks as a symbol of his business acumen. We'll see in less than three weeks whether or not that worked.



STU SPIVAK/CC BY-SA 2.0
Beefsteaks consisted of prospective voters eating piles of meat.

The super secret shame society: A short story



Anja Shahu
Overseen at Hopkins

Location: Ames Hall
Time: Monday morning
Real Scenario: Two girls are talking to each other before class. The first girl jokes, "I don't befriend people who have bad eyebrows." The second girl nods her head and exclaims, "Oh, I get that. It's kind of like my friend who refuses to be friends with fat people."

Imagined Backstory: The first girl, Mary Anne, already knows the aforementioned friend. Of course, she doesn't admit it. It's part of the club rules — specifically Section 3, Article 1 that says, "Friendship outside of the club between members is prohibited to maintain the club's underground secrecy."

It took Mary Anne six months to get admitted

into the club, and now every Monday at 9 p.m., she goes to The Charles. She climbs two flights of stairs and arrives at apartment 205, not waiting even a second to rap her fist against the door. She hears the patter of socked feet against wood crescendo and then silence, before the door is flung open to reveal the club's president. The president extends a palm out, and Mary Anne silently hands her iPhone over, knowing she'll get it back at the end. Just security precautions, she reminds herself.

Throughout the week, Mary Anne has been replaying the previous meeting in her head. After all, it had been a memorable one. She had arrived in a huff, out of breath and sweaty after having woken up later than planned from her nap. The president had given her a critical look but nevertheless, let her in. And the meeting had commenced.

"I'd like to propose an amendment that says members must arrive in a respectable state for meetings or else have their membership revoked," the president said with a pointed look at Mary Anne. "All

in favor say 'aye.'"

A chorus of 'ayes' filled the room. The president directed her attention to another girl and said, "Martha, go make the change in the book." When Martha began to protest, not wanting to miss the meeting, the president narrowed her eyes. Her composure crumbling, Martha shot up from her chair and scurried out of the room. The president sighed, dramatically.

"I don't even know why we let her stay. She's been getting fat lately, and you guys know how I feel about fat people," she said. Murmurs of agreement filtered through the room. "Now that I've given us the perfect segue, let's get started with the real meeting. Mary Anne, you go first."

Mary Anne took a steady deep breath. "So last week, I know I talked about how I just can't befriend people with acne or people whose noses are too big — like, the least they could do for everyone is get a nose job. Anyway, this week I've started realizing that I just can't be friends with people with bad eyebrows."

"I feel exactly the same way," another girl exclaimed. "How are we supposed to expect them to put effort into a friendship when they can't even put effort into their own eyebrows?"

"It obviously shows that they have a major character flaw. This is why I don't talk to fat people, like, if you can't control your weight, I can't expect you to be a good friend," the president added on.

Another girl spoke up this time. "I wouldn't say the reasoning is similar, but I can't stand people

who smile too much. I mean, no one is that happy all the time, and something about befriending liars just doesn't sit well with me."

And then each girl began contributing.

"I just wouldn't be friends with someone who wears mustard yellow anything. That color was not meant for anyone's skin tone."

"What about people with bad teeth? Those are the people we really need to stay away from. If you can't afford braces, you're obviously too poor to be a good friend."

"I'm convinced that people with dark eyes — and I'm talking about so dark, it's going on black — are not to be trusted. I feel like they're devil worshippers or something."

Martha came back into the room and took her seat. "My ex-best friend slept with my boyfriend, and ever since then, I don't befriend girls who sleep around. I don't want to be constantly worrying about them stealing my boyfriend," she said.

Silence fell over the room, discomfort flitting across each member's face. Mary Anne shifted in her seat. Finally, the president said, "Martha, we don't slut shame in here. It says so in Section 1, Article 3, so I'm going to have to ask you to leave. Permanently."

Martha jerked out of her seat, her lips parted as if she wanted to say something. She didn't. Instead, she rushed out of the apartment, and the room fell back into easy conversation.

"Thank God we finally got rid of her. She really has been getting fat," the president said.



OLUGW/CC BY-SA 4.0
In this story, the girls point out the flaws with almost everything.

the johns hopkins

NEWS-LETTER

Editorials

Sex trafficking in Baltimore: why Hopkins should do more

The new student group JHU Breaking Chains held its first event, a film screening of the documentary *Very Young Girls* on Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Breaking Chains is dedicated to the fight against sex trafficking, which is a particularly serious problem in Baltimore.

The group’s mission statement on Facebook explains that it is “a student-led anti-human trafficking organization whose mission is to aid survivors of human trafficking in pursuing their life goals” and to “break some of the barriers survivors may face in their pursuit of happiness through basic life skills classes needed to successfully live in and contribute to society in a meaningful, dignified way.”

Following the model set by the local organization Safe House of Hope, they plan to hold Basic Life Skills classes for victims of sex trafficking, some of whom are exploited as early as nine years old.

The group uses its funding from the Center for Social Concern (CSC) to fulfill this service-oriented mission statement, but they also emphasize advocacy and awareness independent from this funding.

These goals are commendable in any context, but they are especially important in Baltimore because of the local severity of the problem and also because Breaking Chains is one of the first student-run group in the nation to dedicate itself to combating human trafficking.

Maryland, and Baltimore specifically, is a hub of sex trafficking because it is centrally located enough for it to be both a destination and a “pass-through state,” according to the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force (MHTTF).

Highways like I-95 provide easy access to cities like Washington D.C., Philadelphia, New York and beyond. Furthermore, the highway itself brings trafficking risks since data from the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) suggests that almost three-quarters of human trafficking incidents in the U.S. occur at rest stops.

The proximity of major airports also contributes to the problem because, according to the MHTF, people visiting town and staying in a hotel for only a few days will be more likely to engage in illicit sexual activities than permanent residents.

The Editorial Board commends Breaking Chains’ effort to spread awareness about the dangers and prevalence of sex trafficking, which is something not often discussed on college campuses and yet clearly has a major effect on the Baltimore community.

They have been holding Street Outreach Training and planning for a February event called Care Packages of Love that will collect supplies for women who visit Safe House of Hope. It is wonderful that they can collaborate with preexisting organizations like this, and hopefully they will also be able to partner with other student groups on campus, like SARU or Hopkins Feminists.

The group’s focus on the Baltimore-specific aspects of sex trafficking also fits in with the broader goal of getting students more involved with the Baltimore community.

Ideally, the presence of this group can also motivate the University to take a more proactive role in combating sex trafficking; in particular, Breaking Chains could coordinate with the Bloomberg School of Public Health to share information about the public health repercussions of this horrible practice.

This is a major issue with disproportionately little public awareness, so Breaking Chains is a valuable addition to both the Hopkins and the Baltimore community.

At the same time, trafficking is very widespread, and it requires many different methods to combat it, from law enforcement to medicine to reeducation. Therefore, the Editorial Board hopes that Breaking Chains can continue to fulfill and expand its mission by exchanging ideas and help with an increasing number of local organizations of different kinds.

Women of Hopkins is a good step toward gender equity

The University hosted a ribbon-cutting ceremony on Oct. 18 to introduce a new installation that showcases 23 notable women affiliated with Hopkins. Banners of these women hang in the windows of the Mattin Center and detailed biographies of the women can be found on The Women of Hopkins website, women.jhu.edu.

Madeleine Albright, Helene Gayle and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie are just three of the women honored.

The Editorial Board commends the University for facilitating the creation of such a display, but feels that this cannot be the only way to celebrate women’s achievements.

Hanging a banner with the faces of notable women is a start, but without more information, the installation seems more like a promotion for the University than a celebration of gender equity.

We recommend creating a more interactive experience to engage students. Producing a short documentary or conducting interviews with the living honorees could promote interest and encourage student to ask deeper questions about these inspiring female role models.

We also suggest moving the banners to various different locations across campus instead of keeping them in the Mattin Center permanently.

We acknowledge that this initiative is still a work in progress, and we hope that there are bigger plans in the works. We appreciate that a plan is in place to invite the honorees to speak for Women’s History Month in March.

According to The Women of Hopkins website, the University plans to expand the campaign, and nominations are still being accepted. The Editorial Board hopes that in the future, they will feature many more women and spotlight current students, staff and other faculty across the different Hopkins campuses.

There are plenty of amazing women who are affiliated with Hopkins, including custodial workers and dining staff. We believe that the Women of Hopkins campaign should honor these women, too, in order to encourage and inspire women of all backgrounds and interests.

Of the 23 women honored by the installation in the Mattin Center, many have achieved success in STEM fields that are typically male-dominated. There are also women whose accomplishments lie in the arts or social sciences, and the women come from diverse backgrounds.

The Editorial Board commends the choices for the first group of honorees as being representative of the diverse backgrounds and interests of Hopkins women.

The large scale goal of this project is to promote diversity and gender equity at Hopkins, but the project heads also hope to see an increase of women graduating from the traditionally male-dominated STEM fields.

The Editorial Board believes the initiative should be targeted toward inspiring and encouraging women of all backgrounds.

The project should celebrate women, but in its current form, it seems to say more about the University’s hopes to be recognized in regards to gender equity. Expanding and developing the exhibits further could improve student reception and interest in the project while better representing the successes of Hopkins women.

the johns hopkins

NEWS-LETTER

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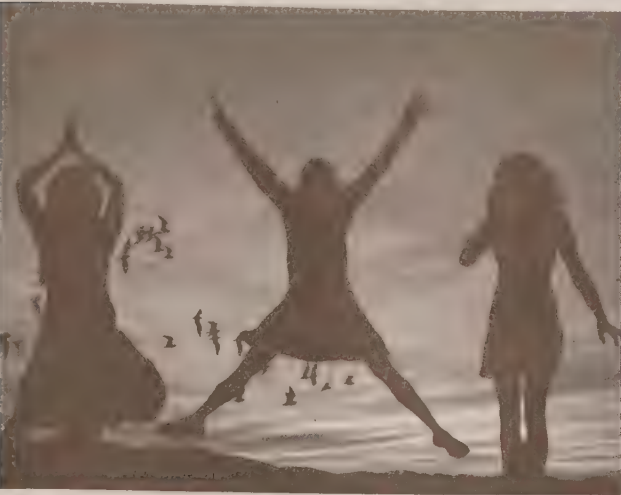
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OPINIONS

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Why saying “not like other girls” is damaging



VIA PIXABAY.COM
 Girls can't use toxic phrases like "not like other girls" without distancing themselves.

By GEMMA SIMOES DECARVALHO

I'm not a bitch. I don't gossip. I don't betray my friends. I don't care about my appearance. I don't care what other people think. I don't judge anyone. I'm not a ditz. I'm sporty. I'm smart. I'm ambitious. I'm a hard worker.

I'm not like the other girls.

I, with all my exemplary and positive qualities, am not like any other girls. Because other girls have only horrific and negative qualities — qualities I myself would never possess.

In saying you are not like the other girls, you associate all the bad qualities which you detest with the female gender. All females must then be bitches. Bitches who gossip, betray their friends, care about their appearance, judge others, fail at sports and suffer in school.

If you aren't like the other girls, then is the entire female gender the stigma you are attempting to avoid?

Why is it that to be an interesting, complex individual, you can't be a girl?

The statement "I'm not like the other girls" carries a dual meaning. Firstly, it underscores the idea that girls are intrinsically bad, so bad that it is necessary to distance ourselves from our own gender. Secondly, this statement often arises when attempting to gain approval from boys, insinuating that male approval takes precedence over female support.

But even when women claim not to be like "other girls," they still maintain their femininity, a femininity that submits to the male definition of the perfect and archetypal woman. No one has ever asserted, "I'm not like the other girls because I don't shave my armpits."

The statement "I'm not like the other girls" means, in its essence, "I am a fun, interesting and intelligent person, a person who also happens to be a woman, but only a woman in the feminine (but not too feminine) way you want me to be. I can drink beer and watch sports, but I won't be too smart, too sporty, too into drinking beer. I mean, sometimes I drink wine, but only moderate and classy amounts that make me intriguing but, of course, not stuck up like any of those other wine-drinking girls."

We separate ourselves from other girls to gain approval from boys. We put other women down to be exalted by men.

My individual qualities, whether I happen to be a bitch who gossips about my friends or a girl who repaints her nails

seven times a week, are not related to my gender. Boys can be bitches. Boys can be high maintenance. Girls can be bitches. Girls can be high maintenance. We can all be sh*tty, horrific and deplorable people if we want to be.

But no boy has ever said, "I'm not like the other boys."

Being a horrible person has nothing to do with being a woman. If you are a terrible person, who also happens to be a woman, you are still just a terrible person. Should you change

If you aren't like the other girls, then is the entire female gender the stigma you are attempting to avoid?

your ways? Probably. But one woman's awful behavior doesn't apply to all the other women in the world.

To other girls, bitches and otherwise, I will never try to distance myself from you.

I am a female. So yes, I am like the other girls.

Gemma Simoes deCarvalho is a freshman Writing Seminars major from Seattle.

Don't assume PC culture is always right

By SOFIA DIEZ

It's an era of ultra-liberalism, where users on social media platforms such as Tumblr and Instagram have biographies riddled with labels that add color in a few quick words to identify them, empower them.

Feminist. Genderqueer. Bisexual. Independent.

This trend of labels enables everyone to become a part of a subset of political culture. People's enthusiasm and embracing of labels has led to a culture where they are not singular — which is both good and bad.

Overall subscription and identification to labels has led to the demystifying and destroying of stereotypes. Feminists aren't derby girls who don't shave their armpits, transgender people and crossdressers are not perverts who try to sneak into the girls' bathroom or women's prisons. In fact, this positive reinforcement of labels and identification was happening when I was in high school, and "nerd" wasn't "uncool" anymore.

(Side note: My professor once ranted about how weird our generation was as "nerd glasses" — glasses with the heavy black rims and rectangular shape — were called "contraceptive glasses" when he was in uni.)

Once I was conversing with a friend who identifies as gay and I stated, "I feel that bisexual and pansexual are somewhat the same — why do we need two terms?"

Immediately, he responded hot and fast, "Are you bi? Are you pan?"

To my response of "no," he said, "You can't say that then."

Personally, I began to feel flustered and annoyed in response. I tried to bite down my ire when I asked why not. My friend replied, tone pedantic, "Well, unless you are bi or pan or read the proper literature, then you cannot have an opinion."

Afterwards, I felt very irritated. I hadn't been seeking a fight. Yes, I do not necessarily identify to both of those labels, but what I had really wanted was to have a conversation. Not have my opinion stated as invalid due to who I am. What is "proper"?

I wanted to ask him why he felt like he had the right to devalue my opinion and thoughts? Did being gay and a member of the LGBT community give him the right to silence my opinion?

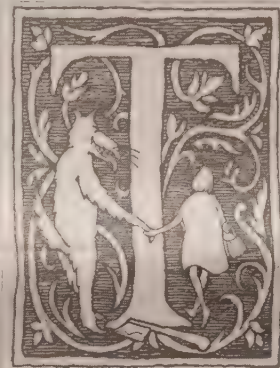
On the other side of the spectrum, I am sure many people have faced this moment with someone of an older generation who states their mind brazenly. Recently, while visiting home, my grandmother pinched my cheek and declared, "You cannot date a black man."

Instantly my younger sister, who is 14, got defensive, "You can't say that. You're being racist."

My grandmother huffed, turning on my sister, "Well. Do you like black men? Find them attractive?"

"Not really, but — "

"Well. Then aren't you a racist too?" My grandmother fixed her glass of wine in her hand. My sister walked away in huff, refusing to answer.



here once was a young person named Red Riding Hood who lived with her mother on the edge of a large wood. One day her mother asked her to take a basket of fresh fruit and mineral water to her grandmother's house—not because this was womyn's work, mind you, but because the deed was generous and helped engender a feeling of community.

COURTESY OF SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY
 Politically correct culture can reach ridiculous proportions, like in this fairy tale.

Hopkins students need to accept their shortcomings

By GILLIAN LELCHUK

Everyone at Hopkins is stressed out. We all have papers and exams and problem sets and lab reports and and and we can't possibly have the time to get all of that done and also be in an a cappella group and a theater group and a sorority and a community service group and and and also sleep.

We're all riding this roller coaster together, the one that sends us plummeting down at incredible speeds only to throw us back up, swing us upside down and then finally coast us back home all in one piece but with messier hair. Let's call it, maybe, the Hop Coaster.



JAYCHO12770/PUBLIC DOMAIN
 None of us is perfect, and that's okay. We need to accept our shortcomings.

This school is tough, there's no arguing with that. We're all smart, we're all ambitious and we all want to do everything. We want to get straight As and be president of three clubs and work two jobs and get eight hours of sleep each night.

But at some point, we all have to realize we can't do that. For me, that epiphany came during freshman spring, when I was only taking 13 credits. I was stage managing the Barnstormers musical, and I was writing a biweekly column for *The News-Letter*. That became too much, and I had to let go of the perfect high school student I used to be. All of that culminated in a post-rehearsal breakdown that resulted in my jumping off my high horse. I realized that night

that it's okay to fail.

Now, as a first semester junior doing objectively more things than I was two years ago, I have to constantly remind myself that I don't need to be perfect. I may not live up to my childhood expectation of being at the top of my class, but I will live up to my current expectations of trying my best and receiving the grades I deserve.

Maybe I'll do poorly on an exam, but if I can raise a couple hundred dollars for the kids at the Johns Hopkins Children's Center, that will be worth it. If I sacrifice a paper to get a full night's sleep, I'm okay with that. I don't need to be perfect.

And neither do you.

Every time you start to get overwhelmed by how much you have to do and how you can't possibly get a perfect score on all of your assignments while baking for all of your fraternity's parties, remember that it's okay to fail. It's okay to lose a couple points on a test if you're winning a few extra hours of sleep.

It's okay not to do as well as you expected. This moment is not going to define the rest of your life. Though it might feel

like it sometimes, doing poorly at Hopkins doesn't guarantee that you'll fail in grad school or at your job or at the rest of your life. It only means you didn't do fantastically at one of the

most rigorous schools in the country.

And maybe it also means that some things are more important to you than academics. Maybe that's your friends or your family or your art or

your favorite charity or sleep or your mental health. Maybe it's all of those things.

Your transcript doesn't reflect any of that. Your transcript can't explain that you didn't have time to study for your exam because you were helping your best friend through a bad breakup. It can't tell anyone about how you spend all your Sundays helping out at a nearby church. It can only convey how well you did in your classes, despite any affecting factors.

You are not your grades. You are so much more, and you deserve to remember that. It is absolutely okay not to be perfect. It's okay to just be you.

Gillian Lelchuk is a junior Writing Seminars and mathematics double major from Los Alamitos,

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YOUR WEEKEND • ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT • CARTOONS, ETC. • SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY • SPORTS

OCTOBER 20, 2016



Arts & Entertainment

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M. Soccer loses to Diplomats in last minute goal — B12

YOUR WEEKEND OCTOBER 20-23

Events in Baltimore An interview with R. Kelly, EPS professor this weekend

Thursday

Uprising Films: 16mm film, video & panel discussion, Space 2640, 6:30 p.m.

2640docs presents Uprising Films, a night of films by Baltimore filmmakers Margaret Rorison, KC Oden and Malaika Aminata. There will be a panel discussion with the filmmakers afterward, moderated by Jessica Douglas. \$5 suggested donation.

Friday

Zombie Outbreak Hike, Carrie Murray Nature Center, 5 p.m.

Come on down to the Carrie Murray Nature Center for a spooky hike, a fire, smores and some BYOB fun! Registration in advance recommended. \$10 a person, \$5 if you wear a zombie costume.

4 Hours of Funk, the Wind Up Space, 10 p.m.

A Baltimore classic returns to the Wind Up Space! This Friday's dance party will feature DJ Static and Professor Groove, who come all the way from Canada. Free before 10 p.m., \$5 after.

Saturday

Doors Open Baltimore, various locations, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Buildings throughout the city that are normally closed to the public will be open this Saturday for you to explore. Staff will be on hand at historic buildings to answer any questions you may have. Free at most locations.

Mushroom City Art Festival, Leakin Park, 1 p.m. - 9 p.m.

With a focus on planetary and personal healing, the Mushroom City Art Festival will allow you to explore mushrooms through foraging, identification, psilocybin research and cultivation, as well as various artworks. Free.

Sunday

Well Crafted Pizza Halloween Pop-Up, Artifact Coffee, 5 p.m. - 8 p.m.

Pizza, music, drinks and lawn games will all be at Artifact Coffee this Sunday. If you wear a Halloween costume, you get a free drink! Music and games are free, although pizza will cost money.

By **VERONICA REARDON**
Your Weekend Editor

Ever wondered what your professors are up to on the weekend? We at *The News-Letter* have got you covered. Last week asked Dr. Rebecca Kelly what she likes to do on the weekend. New to the university, Kelly is an associate teaching professor in the Earth and Planetary Sciences (EPS) department, the director of the Global Environmental Change and Sustainability (GECS) program. She also does awesome things in and out of the classroom.

News-Letter: What is your favorite weekend activity?

Rebecca Kelly: I would say hiking, and I am new to the area so I'm still learning what some of the good places are to hike.

N-L: Have you been hiking anywhere around here yet?

RK: Well I've been to Lake Roland Park and Oregon Ridge, and I did a trip out to Harper's Ferry, which I had done before. Gunpowder, and Catoctin Mountain and Patapsco, those are all on my to-do list.

N-L: Awesome! Have you gotten out in Baltimore at all?

RK: I am so not a city person. I have lived in a rural area for a long time, so when I think about fun things to do on the weekend, I flee the city and go in the opposite direction pretty much.

N-L: How did VA

compare to Baltimore then?

RK: Oh that's apples and oranges. I was in the Blue Ridge Foothills there, so lots of hiking.

N-L: You must miss it.

RK: Oh I do, I do. Actually, over fall break, I'm going to go back to visit some friends and go hiking in the Blue Ridge. It's hard to beat the mountains, I'm a mountain person.

N-L: What weekend plans do you have coming up?

RK: So I bought a new house when I moved here over the summer, and it needs some work. So, I like to do my own DIY home improvement stuff. I am a power tool user. Woodworking is one of my hobbies. I'm going to try to get a wood shop set up at some point at least to do some little stuff.

Another thing I like to do is bake my own bread. I've been doing it for years, and my brother thinks I'm totally crazy. He likes to use his bread machine. For the whole wheat stuff, I'll actually buy whole grain wheat and I have a grain grinder so I grind it myself. I use white flour as well. I just enjoy doing that and I've gotten spoiled to where I cannot eat store-bought bread, and from a frugality standpoint it's also really expensive to buy really good gourmet bread. It's harder to get your hands on.

So I'll bake six loaves at a time, and I'll stick five of them in the freezer and work my way through,



COURTESY OF REBECCA KELLY

Professor Rebecca Kelly in her element on a hike in scenic Ireland.

so about every five weeks or so I'll bake all day on a Saturday or something. Tomorrow's baking day.

N-L: How do you balance work and play on the weekend?

RK: That's very dependent on where you are in your career and what teaching responsibilities you have and where you are in your semester. So if you're new to teaching, everything takes forever, you've got so many things to do and so many decisions to make along the way.

There's a big creative element in designing activities and even just writing lectures and powerpoints

and stuff, so that can take up an enormous amount of time. So, early in my career, I would go weeks on end without having much free time, but at this point in my career, I'm just trying to work on life-work balance, which is challenging for everybody.

I've just decided I deserve to have weekends. It's not like I never do any work, but I try to keep it to like the mopping up, like oh, I just need to put something together, but I try to keep everything during the week and during working hours.

This interview has been edited and condensed.

Local restaurant doubles as a butcher shop

By **JISOO BAE**
For *The News-Letter*

What comes to mind when you hear Parts & Labor? A friend of mine thought it was a hardware store. Indeed the name Parts and Labor is not the most mouth-watering name.

But do not be turned off by the rather technical name. This gem is a butcher shop and a restaurant all in one. According to their own introduction, Parts & Labor "features locally sourced, pasture-raised, whole-animal butchery, hand-picked provisions, and grocery items."

The price range is 31-60 dollars, so be careful! This restaurant is for special occasions such as birthdays and anniversaries. It is located in Remington, not a bad walk from campus. Most nice restaurants are located in the Inner Harbor or Hampden, but P&L is a nice hidden surprise near Hopkins.

The butcher shop is open from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., so if you're looking for a variety of some fresh cuts, stop by. Aside from the butcher shop menu, there are many eccentric meat dishes on the Parts & Labor dining menu. Grilled chicken hearts, chicken liver spread and even a raw cheeseburger are one of the few on the list. I was too much of a scaredy-cat to try such exotic plates, but I recommend exploring such exciting options!



A CURRELL/CC-BY-NC 2.0

The dining room of Remington's Parts & Labor is bustling and lively but does not feel over-crowded.

The first time I was at Parts & Labor, a big group of friends was holding a going-away dinner for a dear friend who was leaving for a study abroad program in Denmark. I ordered the spiced chicken and was pleasantly surprised by it. As I said at the time, it is hard to impress me, but this chicken has truly impressed me.

The outside was fire-grilled to perfection and the inside was juicy — just the way anyone wants their chicken to be cooked. The seasoning was the perfect mix of savory spices and herbs, just the right amount to not overpower the chicken.

The spiced chicken comes with a side dish of potatoes, also cooked to perfection. A friend gave me a bite of the raw cheeseburger. The

seasoning was strong enough that I couldn't taste the rawness of the burger.

This time, our group for a birthday dinner was unfortunately late due to birthday preparations, so we got a seat outside in the patio, which turned out to be a blessing in disguise.

The air was not too cold, and there was a fireplace in the middle to keep us warm and enjoy the fresh air. Seats inside the restaurant are great as well. Parts & Labor has high ceilings and plenty of space, so it never feels crowded and it is easy to hear over numerous conversations.

The menu at Parts & Labor changes according to the ingredients, so beware. This time, the spiced chicken was nowhere to be found.

Instead I opted for the sausage-stuffed chicken, which came with risotto. The chicken was crispy on the outside, and the sausage was a zesty addition.

Parts & Labor has an extensive wine list and when shared among people, the price is not bad at all. Two of us ordered a strawberry honey ginger ale, a refreshing edition. It truly does not taste like any other drink I have ever tasted.

When we made the reservation I indicated that it was a birthday for two, and at the end, a birthday cookie with a candle was provided. Short walking distance, great food, spacious and exotic interior. What more can you ask for in a restaurant? Tip: Say it is your birthday and get a free cookie. What? Who said that?

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

Let the Right One In Buttered Niblets compete at Quickdraw show

By HYO JIN HA
For The News-Letter

Let's face it, vampire movies have become overrated. After the release of the *Twilight* Saga movie series the vampire genre has taken a turn from classic horror to cheap entertainment. Now, it is hard to take a vampire movie seriously unless it is meant to be laughed at (i.e. *What We Do in the Shadows*). Thankfully, we still have one vampire movie that can satisfy our thirst for something that's chilling, creepy yet artistically profound: *Let the Right One In*.

Based on a popular Swedish novel written by John Ajvide Lindqvist, *Let the Right One In* is a Swedish movie directed by Tomas Alfredson. The film centers on the frigid loneliness of a 12-year-old boy, Oskar, and his developing relationship with a vampire child, Eli. Since its release in 2008, it has gained international fame and won many awards, its success even led to a stage adaptation that was performed in New York, Stavanger, Seoul and several other cities.

The main character Oskar is an unassuming quiet boy trapped by the people and the town around him. At school, he is tormented by a gang of bullies, and at home he lives in an uneasy aftermath of a divorce. Even his hometown, 1981 Stockholm, is a picture of icy isolation. Hurt and helpless,

he struggles to cope with his suppressed emotions by collecting newspaper clippings of murder incidents and pretending to take vengeance on his tormentors.

His life is drastically changed when a young girl Eli moves in next door. She soon becomes his only source of friendship and then his eventual lover, happily tapping Morse code with him through the apartment walls and discreetly visiting his room at night. To Oskar it seems as if Eli has brought new meaning into his life, but there is a catch: Eli is a vampire who is several centuries old. Tension begins to build around Eli's increasingly public appetite and Oskar's growing determination to take revenge on his bullies. The audience is left to wonder: Will Oskar ever find his true happiness?

What truly sets the film apart is its ability to convey raw emotion through stark yet hauntingly beautiful cinematography. Alfredson keeps his shots simple and imbues them with an incredible stillness that creates an atmosphere of deceptive peacefulness and lurking darkness. Frequent wide shots of barren snow and the lack of pedestrians emphasize the overall sense of isolation and loneliness. Furthermore, the simplicity also lends a feeling of detachment that accentuates the emotions. Amongst the

SEE VAMPIRE, PAGE B5

By ANNE
HOLLMULLER
Staff Writer

The Buttered Niblets, the University's only improvisational comedy group, recently performed as a part of Quickdraw, an improv competition with other local colleges sponsored by the Baltimore Improv Group. For the performance last Thursday night, the Buttered Niblets faced off against University of Maryland Baltimore County's (UMBC) Dog-Collar Comedy Troupe. The two groups played to an enthusiastic crowd at the Baltimore Improv Group's space at Single Carrot Theatre in Remington.

The Buttered Niblets perform both long form and short improvisational comedy at three main shows and other additional events every semester. Last month, the group also had the opportunity to open for Eric Andre before his memorable appearance at the MSE Symposium event on Sept. 8.

On Thursday, the Dog-Collar Comedy Troupe from UMBC performed first and got the audience laughing with a series of hilarious improv exercises. The Buttered Niblets then performed, dazzling the crowd of college students and young adults with a blast of witty scenarios. Both groups then came together to perform a skit in which each of the group members could participate. The audience then voted as to which group had brought the most laughter, a playful competition that the Johns Hopkins team ultimately won.

Zeke Goodman, a senior member of the group, shared some of his experi-



COURTESY OF LEON SANTHAKUMAR

The Buttered Niblets competed against UMBC as part of the improv comedy show titled Quickdraw.

ences as a part of the Buttered Niblets with *The News-Letter*. Goodman felt that the opportunity to participate in a collegiate competition off-campus gave the Niblets valuable opportunities — a chance to perform with other improv groups in the Baltimore area, explore the Baltimore improv scene and gain more experience.

"I think we're always excited to see other groups and perform outside of the Hopkins bubble... I think we see it as just another chance to play with some new people in a new place, which is not only a lot of fun, but [also] the best way for us to improve as a group."

Goodman, who is majoring in anthropology and Writing Seminars, is also co-head writer of the sketch comedy group Throat Culture. As such, comedy is a very big part of his life at Hopkins. Goodman shared his thoughts about why he first joined the Buttered Niblets and why he remains a devoted member of the group.

"When I was a freshman I saw the Nibs per-

form at the a cappella O Show and their first show, and something about what they were doing just spoke to me, I guess. What keeps me coming back is the joy and thrill that comes from doing it. There's endless possibility on stage in improv; anything can happen. Being thrust into that situation and having to take things as they come and connect the dots is one of the most invigorating and satisfying things I've ever experienced."

Goodman described the competition between the different college improv groups is a new innovation by the leadership of the Baltimore Improv Group.

"The competition is definitely new. It was the idea of the new director of the Baltimore Improv Group, Terry Withers, who just came down from the Upright Citizens Brigade

in New York City. Terry just emailed us out of the blue and asked about the competition and was looking for more ways to get us involved with the improv scene in Baltimore."

Goodman shared what he felt the Buttered Niblets had learned from their experience at the show last Thursday.

"I think Terry envisioned it as a way to get other schools in the area involved. Of course it's always nice for us to meet people who do this at other schools, especially those around Baltimore."

The Hopkins community has upcoming opportunities to see performances by the improvisational comedy team: The Buttered Niblets have another competition at Baltimore Improv Group on Oct. 27 at 9 p.m. and a second show of the semester on Nov. 4.

Windup Space hosts annual night of scary stories

By KATHERINE
LOGAN
For The News-Letter

I walked into The Windup Space on Monday night to see a huge screen, several sparsely populated tables with Halloween-themed décor and little baskets of candy. I wasn't quite sure what to expect at the 7th Annual Scary Stories Night. I felt like a foreigner among the crowd, who were talking and laughing amongst each other that I got the sense that the majority of them had definitely been there before.

The title of the night's selected film, *Something Wicked This Way Comes*

(based on the classic 1962 novel by science-fiction/fantasy writer Ray Bradbury), flashed across the screen in bright red, and we were off to the races.

Host Chris LaMartina kicked off the open-mic portion of the evening, with a story of how his wife serendipitously stumbled across Rosemary Brown's album *A Musical Séance*. What made Brown unique was that she believed that, while composing her piano pieces, she was channeling the spirits of some of the world's most famous composers including Beethoven, Chopin, Brahms, and Schubert, writing the symphonies they were never able to.

"I bring this up because, you know, we're rushing through life, and I'm sure all of us sort of feel this way [...] and it was sort of cool that chance sort of brought us to this amazing find and hopefully some of the stories we hear tonight are about seeing some rare glimpse into a belief that maybe there is something greater than ourselves," LaMartina said.

Next, LaMartina laid out the five rules for the night: 1.) Anyone could share a story; they just had to ask Chris for a time slot. 2.) Anyone sharing should present a tale of a firsthand paranormal/supernatural experience. 3.) Storytellers could bend the truth a little bit; hyperbole was allowed. 4.) Every narrative was supposed to last five minutes (or so) in order to maximize the number of performers. 5.) As much as possible, those sharing were encouraged to speak directly to audience rather than relying on reading from the page or screen.

Bob Rose, who has been coming to the event for five years, described how he's seen it grow and change.

"Every year it keeps snowballing with more and more people. I feel like, in a good way, the stories are getting way

more self-indulgent, which means that they're probably real, but everyone is adding a little bit of spice. Because it's gotten to the point where we've all told the stories we have, so now everyone has to really dig deep and, when you dig deep, they're probably not as good, so you have to add a few things to make them better. It's actually making the night all the more colorful."

I spoke with Chris LaMartina about what inspired him to start the event seven years ago.

"Ever since I was a kid, I loved telling ghost stories. I mean, some of my earliest memories were talking to my godmother. She'd sit down, and I'd dictate scary stories to her at her typewriter in the late eighties."

"I've always loved and been attracted to the supernatural, the paranormal, and that's what's made me make horror films, and at their core horror films are really just telling great scary stories. So I used to come up to Windup when I lived over in Bolton Hill, and I would come here and hang out with Russell, the owner and would just tell weird f*cking stupid stories when no one else was around the bar, and Russell said 'One night

SEE SPOOKY, PAGE B5



COURTESY OF LEON SANTHAKUMAR

The Buttered Niblets will hold their next show on campus Nov. 4.

Painter Catherine Kehoe will speak at Hopkins

By JACOB TOOK
For The News-Letter

Next Thursday, Oct. 27, the Hopkins' Center for Visual Arts will co-sponsor a talk by representational painter Catherine Kehoe about her work. The talk is free and open to all students, as well as the general public.

Catherine Kehoe is an award winning painter based in Boston. She is well-known for her self-portraiture and still life, particularly for her striking implementation of color. She teaches drawing and painting at Massachusetts College of Art and Design.

In an email to *The News-Letter*, Kehoe wrote about her work, which she will discuss at great-

er length during her presentation.

"The still life paintings are about visual ideas," Kehoe wrote. "Usually it has nothing to do with narrative or metaphor. I have the objects at hand and move them around until they spark some interest."

"It takes a long time for me to see through my thoughts to what is before my eyes," she wrote. "What drives my still life has very little to do with the subject of the painting. It has to do with those moments when the scales fall from my eyes and I see what is in front of me."

Craig Hankin, the director of the Center for Visual Arts, SEE KEHOE, PAGE B5



COURTESY OF KATHERINE LOGAN

The 7th annual Scary Stories Night showcased a Baltimore tradition.

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

La Haine brings '90s touch to modern issues



Will Kirsch
The Cut-Rate Critic

I think I am dying — at least I wish I was. It feels like each one of brain cells is imploding slowly, like an alcohol-motivated supernova.

This is no doubt this is a feeling many of you, the readers, are familiar with. With this highly unpleasant sensation reminding me of my gross failures as a human being, I sit down to write yet another movie review.

Even though I spent most of Saturday night melting holes in my liver, I did manage to be responsible on Friday and stayed in. That gave me the opportunity to watch *La Haine*, which was actually a French class assignment. The real challenge is writing a review while my brain is being dragged across a cheese grater, but here it goes.

La Haine is a movie from the country that brought us a short tyrant, the statue of liberty and a fair amount of nice art — France. One does not usually equate France with poverty, police brutality and racial tensions.

Yet, all those problems and more are addressed in Mathieu Kassovitz's 1995 film *La Haine*, which translates to "The Hate." The movie follows three young men, Vinz (Vincent Cassel), Saïd (Saïd Taghmaoui) and Hubert (Hubert Koundé), who all live in the suburbs of Paris.

Unlike suburbs in the United States, French suburbia is essentially a collection of ghettos based around project-type buildings. Life is this already grim setting has been made worse by the beating of a resident by police, an event which sparked a riot and a subsequent increase in the police presence. During the riots, a police officer lost his gun and it is quickly revealed that Vinz has it. Gun in hand, Vinz promises that if Abdel (Abdel Ahmed Ghili), their friend who was hospitalized by the police beating, dies, then he will kill a cop.

A quick word on foreign language films; If you refuse to watch a movie because it has subtitles, you are an idiot. That is essentially the same as refusing to eat food with anything but your hands.

You are missing out, and if I could swear in this column, I could express my true feelings about some people's problem with subtitles. Unfortunately, I will have to settle with saying that if the last several sentences describe you, then you are an imbecile and I hate you.

Despite the original conflict and the fact that



Vincent Cassel (pictured in 2011) portrayed Vinz, a big-mouthed hot-head, in 1995 feature *La Haine*.

Vinz carries the gun with him for a large part of the film, *La Haine* is hardly a crime thriller.

What it really is a movie about the helplessness of poverty and the navigation of a broken social system which is constantly falling into further disrepair. Vinz, Hubert and Saïd spend most of their day aimlessly killing time, which

LA HAINE

Starring: Vincent Cassel, Hubert Koundé and Saïd Taghmaoui
Director: Mathieu Kassovitz
Originally Released: 1995
Run Time: 98 minutes
Rating: NR
Rotten Tomatoes Score: 100%

young men are constantly being persecuted, as if the authorities are always after them.

Despite that, however, police in the film are generally portrayed sympathetically. They are not an abstract evil but are more just people trying to do their job. Granted, this does not apply to all police in the movie. Paragraph break here, because I am going to go throw up.

That was nice, but back to the matter at hand. Adding to that sense of persecution is the gun which Vinz carries with him. That gun's menace extends beyond its lethality. Not only is it a gun, but it is a cop's gun, a tool of the oppressor in the hands of the oppressed.

It makes Vinz a hunted man, especially since guns are not exactly common in France. In addition, the presence of a gun and its importance to the overall story means that, adhering to Chekhov's argument, it must be used at some point. Every scene is tense with the possibility that Vinz may choose to use that gun.

The concept of a looming menace in the film is furthered by the cinematography, which makes use of soft focus to obscure figures in the background, turning them into threatening shadows.

This is especially effective since background characters are fairly sparse in the movie. Thus, any person lurk-

ing in the back of the shot has threatening potential. The film's use of black and white adds to the effect by turning each scene into a mélange of contrasting light and dark, deepening the substantial dark spaces.

The use of space in the film works to a similar end. Shots are often restricted to well defined spaces which place the three protagonists relatively dead center in the frame. When someone else enters the frame, the balance is disrupted and the mood is changed.

Artistically speaking, *La Haine* is well-worth all the praise it has won. That being said, it is hardly an easy watch and should not be confused with a blockbuster crime film. It also has one of the most infuriating endings I have ever experienced — and I spend entirely too much time watching movies.

I went into *La Haine* expecting it to be more of a crime thriller because, frankly, I knew very little about it expect that it was famous and French. That being said, so is *Casablanca* and he turned out to be a horrible pedophile. While that may not be a good comparison, the point rings true — or maybe not.

Things do not always meet expectations but that does not mean you can not enjoy them and enjoy this like I did. *La Haine* is, if anything, extraordinarily beautiful,

and within that beauty is an ugly message about poverty, violence and the horrible inequality that infects societies all over the world.

I am not going to tell you that you should watch *La Haine*, because it is definitely not a movie for everyone. Including what I said earlier about foreign language films, this movie is fairly intellectual.

It is gripping but far from easy entertainment. I am rambling a bit, but what I am trying to get at is that if your ideal concept of a movie is something along the lines of *Transformers* or any romantic comedy in existence, probably do not watch *La Haine*.

It will just make you sad and angry. However, if you like art and being sad about social issues, here is a movie for you. A final note, this movie includes one of the most absolutely fire DJ mixes of all time, "Nique La Police," which translates to "ahem" the Police." I guarantee you will never hear anyone mix "La Vie en Rose" with KRS-One and Biggie Smalls anywhere else. So there's that.

La Haine is available to stream through Hulu Plus and as a special release via the prestigious Criterion Collection (in both Blu-Ray as well as DVD format), not to mention the other streaming options (Amazon Video).

Overall Score: 9/10

Best of
September 2016
Playlist

By Dubray Kinney

1. "Ain't It Funny" by Danny Brown
2. "Really Doe (feat. Kendrick Lamar, Ab-Soul, Earl Sweatshirt)" by Danny Brown
3. "Memory" by Preoccupations
4. "Stimulation" by Preoccupations
5. "Cranes in the Sky" by Solange
6. "Mad (feat. Lil Wayne)" by Solange
7. "Cinderella (feat. Ty Dolla \$ign)" by Mac Miller
8. "Give It Up" by Angel Olsen
9. "Suddenly (feat. Weyes Blood)" by Drugdealer

Paak and Knxwledge strike beautiful gold

By NIKITA
SHTARKMAN
For The News-Letter

Smooth and sexy: These two words completely describe singer Anderson .Paak and quirky music producer Knxwledge's collaborative project, *Yes Lawd!*, named for .Paak's trademark adlib. Released a week early on Oct. 14, 2016, this project burst onto Apple Music unexpectedly. Working under the moniker NxWorries, the pair created a nearly perfect project with smooth, layered instrumentals, beautiful vocal performances and a thick layer of silky, confident charisma.

Many have been referring to this project as an R&B or Soul version of *Madvillainy*, in reference to Madlib and MF DOOM's 2004 album. This is an apt comparison. Both LPs were released by Stones Throw, both are collaborations between a wildly creative producer and a

charismatic lead and both are broken up by sampled skits. The contrast is in style. While Madlib and DOOM designed a grimy, dirty and downright evil sounding rap LP, .Paak and Knxwledge made a clean, airy soul album.

"Suede," the single that sparked this whole collaboration, is still their greatest song. To anyone

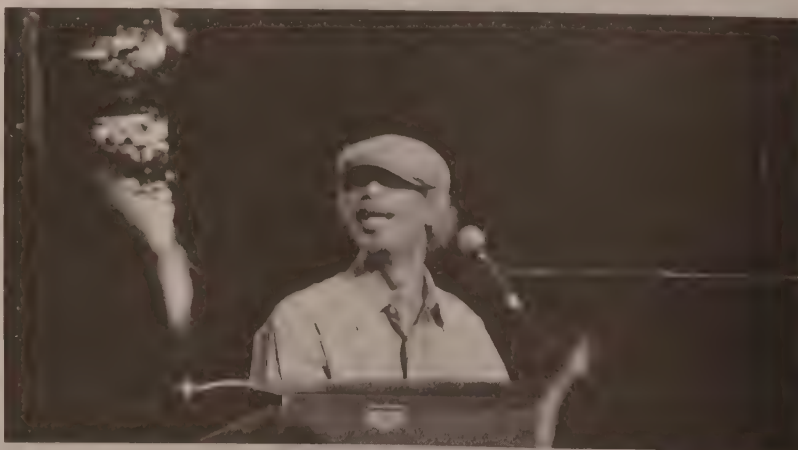
who hasn't heard this track yet — you're slacking. This was easily the song of 2015, and even after hundreds of listens, it continues to impress.

Using just a molasses-slow sample of Gil Scott Heron's "The Bottle" and a spare drum break, Knxwledge builds this phenomenal, lush soul beat. The rhythm and sound-scape are an intimidating

challenge for any singer, but .Paak dives into it with trademark flair — "Smooth than a motherf**cker" he yelps, before falling into a falsetto croon and taming the kicking beat.

Yes Lawd! has incredible production throughout. Knxwledge, a producer mostly known for creating hectic soundscapes with lagging

SEE NXWORRIES, PAGE B5



Gil Scott-Heron, the famous African-American poet, is used in a sample on NxWorries' *Yes Lawd!*

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

Painter explores the depths of her art



COURTESY OF CATHERINE KEHOE

Catherine Kehoe tackles a number of themes in her work, which include techniques such as still life.

ARTIST, FROM B3

has been engaged by Kehoe's paintings for years.

"She breaks down reality and recreates it, reconstitutes it through her own vision," he said. "You can feel her eye, her hand and her intelligence at work on the surface of those paintings."

"Still life is a world at arm's reach, over which I have control," Kehoe wrote. "It does not move or change, giving me a chance to take my time to see what I can see."

"She is still wrestling with many of the same issues and concepts that artists have been think-

ing about, certainly when it comes to the representation of a reality that a lot of people might miss because they are ordinary, utilitarian objects and forms," Hankin said.

"She does what all great artists do: They get us to look at the world in a fresh way," he continued. "It's interesting for painters who are outside the mainstream now in a world of digital art, video art and installation art — art that's often mostly about ideas rather than things, the palpable, tangible world. We're these dinosaurs who still like to get our hands dirty pushing colored mud around

with a brush. It's primitive, in a way."

Hankin said that Kehoe's work conveys anything but primitiveness.

"It is so visually smart and sophisticated and elegant. We need voices and eyes like hers to keep us on our toes."

The reflective nature of Kehoe's process is evident not only in her still life but also in her self-portraits.

"I don't have to please myself with a likeness, or flatter myself," she wrote. "The self-portraits are entirely unconscious. Once I begin painting, I quickly forget that I am looking at myself."

Kehoe addressed her tendency toward self-portraiture.

"I enjoy painting portraits," she wrote, "but can't deal with the distraction of the presence of someone in my studio."

Indeed, she seems to have always worked independently.

"I was not a good student," Kehoe wrote. "I was stubborn and kept to my own ideas and interests. I did not trust that my teachers had my best interests at heart. Maybe I would be a better painter today if I had been more

ed, its dark yet tender human themes and poetic execution will undoubtedly leave you satisfied.

Alfredson went on to direct the critically-acclaimed *Tinker Tailor Soldier Spy* (fronted by Gary Oldman and also including Tom Hardy and Mark Strong). Alfredson is currently signed on to direct an adaptation of the acclaimed Jo Nesbø novel, *The Snowman*, starring Michael Fassbender, J.K. Simmons and Val Kilmer.

As for the two stars of *Let the Right One In*, Kåre Hedebrant (who played Oskar) went on to star in the cult Norwegian science-fiction series *Real Humans* (currently adapted for the American/British audience in the AMC-Channel 4 joint production, *Humans*).

Lina Leandersson (Eli) has starred in a few Norwegian films since *Let the Right One In*'s release, including *Broken Hill Blues* in 2013 and *The Arbitrator*, also in 2013.

The film itself was the subject of a popular Hammer Films remake for American audiences titled *Let Me In*. Kodi Smit-McPhee (perhaps best known for his recent role as Nightcrawler in *X-Men: Apocalypse*) and Chloë Grace Moretz (of *Kick-Ass*, *Neighbors 2* and *Hugo*) starred as the young duo of Owen and Abby (the Americanized versions of Oskar and Eli).

Let Me In achieved critical success in the United States with relative box-office success. It also served as a vehicle to prove Moretz's acting ability even further. That film, alongside the original *Let the Right One In*, serve as part of the new wave of Halloween classics that have come out in the past 10 years amongst others like *You're Next*.

Swedish vampire film blends fear, isolation

VAMPIRE, FROM B3

mutated colors, the impact of each scene is jarringly clear and poignant.

This simple aesthetic is combined with seamless acting to create the film's trademark eeriness. Oskar and Eli are both painted as young children pushed to do unimaginable things such as brutally murdering people and gradually developing callous attitudes towards violence.

It is their near impassiveness to murder, more so than the gruesome deaths themselves, that sends shivers down your spine. The actors who played Oskar and Eli put on such a convincing performance that this eeriness never faltered or felt forced throughout the entire film.

On top of the haunting cinematography and exceptional acting, the main themes of the film itself are also highly memorable. Although it is categorized as a horror movie, the film is far from the senselessly gory films that often dominate the horror genre. It instead focuses on the profound idea of what makes us truly human.

Its themes of love, sacrifice, isolation and vengeance are depicted in a way that, even during the bloodiest moments of the film, you find yourself sympathizing with Oskar's deeply human struggles. His intense loneliness and his desire to be loved is something that we can all relate to, and by the time the credits roll, you realize you've formed a heartfelt attachment to the character.

If you find yourself wanting to watch a vampire horror movie this Halloween season, *Let the Right One In* should definitely be on the top of your list. Although it isn't for the light-heart-

Annual Spooky Story Night scares Windup

SPOOKY, FROM B3

we should just do ghost stories, live on stage." We decided to make it an event. It started about seven years ago. The first time we did it, it was about 10, 15 people, and every year since, it's grown and grown and grown into this."

He said that one of his favorite parts of the event is seeing friends and members of the Baltimore community who may not usually consider themselves to be performers on stage, and he cited similar opportunities provided by The Windup, such as their Stoop Storytelling Series.

"I think it's really fun to let people that normally don't perform tell their most wild experiences."

Talking with a couple of my fellow attendees revealed that some were familiar with the space, but new to the Annual Scary Story Night.

"I've been to a lot of events at the Windup, but I haven't been to this before... I love spooky things and Halloween," said Leanna Powell.

"This is the first time I've ever been to this particular event, but I come to the Windup Space a lot. I host an event here every month, and I mainly came to the event because I really like that we have a lot of events in Baltimore like this where people can flex their creative muscle, be silly, be scary, and express themselves in a creative way with a lot of people to experience it," added her friend, Martine Richards. In addition, Richards

noted that the "sh*tty, waxy chocolate" was also a plus.

Over the course of the show, we were taught valuable life lessons such as: Don't do meth and burn down your house for the insurance money with your kid still inside, and be sure not to mistake your weird landlord's hidden sex doll for a dead body.

We were also reminded that the scariest monster of all this season isn't actually a supernatural creature at all; It's current presidential candidate Donald Trump.

After one particularly poignant story about the ruins of a mental institution, we were reminded of the "metaphorical ghosts of the awful things we do."

But just as soon were we treated to a hilarious, updated rendition of M.R. James's "There was a Man Dwelt by a Churchyard" that featured Pokémon Go, the HBO show *West World* and an *Assassin's Creed* hoodie. Last but not least, of course, since we're in Baltimore, *The Blair Witch Project* came up.

The Windup Space itself has a number of upcoming events, including their popular Brews and Board Games series (featuring both beer and tabletop gaming) next Tuesday and their equally popular monthly dance series, Four Hours of Funk this upcoming Friday. Additionally, The Baltimore Boom Bap Society will meet on the first Wednesday of November.

NxWorries brings positivity to the forefront

MERLIJN HOEK/CC-BY-NC-ND-2.0
Rapper Anderson .Paak serves as one half of the duo NxWorries.

NXWORRIES, FROM B4

drumbeats and complicated rhythms, does not compromise his style at all on this project. He feeds .Paak some absolutely wild instrumentals, almost as if each track is a challenge for the singer. Anderson .Paak passes the test with flying colors.

He rides the wild instrumentation with his trademark nasal falsetto like a cowboy on a bucking bronco. His voice can switch on a dime from modulating lead singing to smooth choral tones before transforming again to melodic rap-inspired delivery, reminiscent of Ty Dolla Sign.

The album is filled with phenomenal compositions. "Wngs" is another beautiful track. Knxwledge starts with a drunken drum loop that feels haphazardly stapled together, almost about to fall apart completely. On

while. Tracks like "Best One," "Sidepiece" and "Lyk Dis" are flawless sexual ballads.

What's more, this is also a comedic album. Some great skits break up the honey smooth flow between tracks. There are hilarious samples, including a snippet of *Rick and Morty* sewn into the LP "H.A.N.," is not only a beautiful ballad but also a riotous track. No explanation would do it justice — go listen.

The R&B/Soul genre, having dipped out of the public consciousness since the '90s, has gone through a major revival in the past few years. D'Angelo and Tyrese brought such music back into the spotlight with their recent releases. In the new school, though, NxWorries have been at the forefront of some of

the most novel and exciting soulful music of the past decade.

And thank god for that. This project has basically no flaws. To some, the short track times might be an issue; Few songs are longer than two minutes. This is something to be expected on a Knxwledge project. Like his greatest inspirations, Dilla and Madlib, Knxwledge creates LPs out of morsels of songs. With its snappy and diverse nature, this is more of a beat-tape with vocal performances than a straight R&B album.

In my opinion, this is a near perfect album. Both collaborators bring their very best performances, creating a piece that is beautiful throughout. It is strong, smooth, sexy and chock full of charisma. It's hard to stop listening to.

AMHEIL/CC-BY-ND-2.0
Producer Knxwledge lays down the drum tracks for NxWorries.

CARTOONS, ETC.

Grave Humor

By Stephanie Herrera



Space Fashion 1 of 5: Super Nova

By Erica Schwarz



Stop and Smell the Flowers

By Vanessa Guarnizo



Students wanted for Cartoons, Etc.!

If you have any questions or have work to submit, please email
cartoons@jhunewsletter.com.

Solution to October 13, 2016 "From the Whiteboard"
 Halloween, Autumn, Abscission

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Senior discovers misfolded Parkinson's protein Molecular researchers win Chemistry Nobel

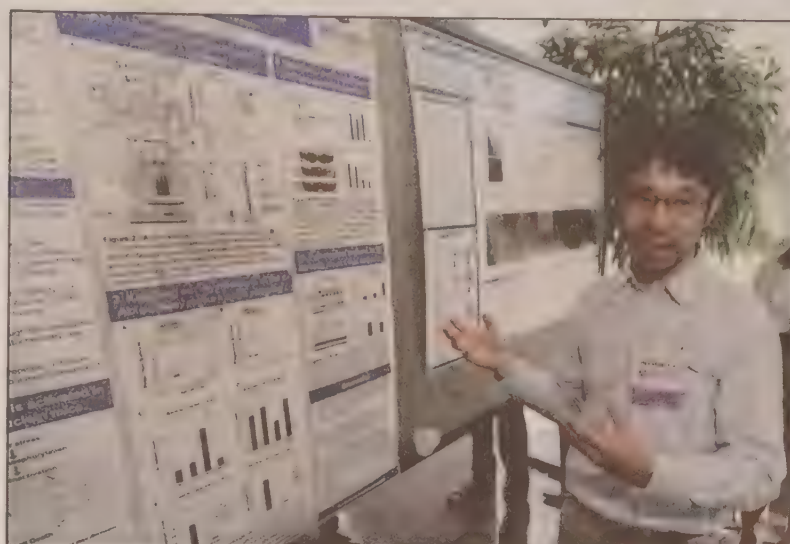
By MELISSA CHANG
For The News-Letter

Preston Ge, a senior Neuroscience major, worked with the Ted and Valina Dawson lab to publish his research on Parkinson's Disease in *Science* magazine. His findings, he says, will not only provide a novel therapy for patients with Parkinson's disease but also help establish how research for neurodegenerative disease is conducted in the future.

"We know that Parkinson's Disease leads to more and more cell death as you get older. It's thought that a large part of this progression is caused by the spread of misfolded protein clumps across the brain. But nobody knows how this occurs," Ge said. "We discovered a protein that plays a crucial role in the spread of these misfolded clumps and found that if we deleted or blocked this protein, it would substantially slow down disease progression in mice."

With the identification of this protein, Ge says that his lab achieved two major breakthroughs.

"It provides a new potential drug target for Parkinson's, which is impor-



COURTESY OF PRESTON GE
Ge presents a poster about his research on misfolded Alzheimer protein for the PURA poster session.

tant because none of the [current] treatments actually slow down disease progression. Right now, they only treat the symptoms," he said.

Even more long lasting, Ge hopes, is the foundation of a new research paradigm.

"[Our study] introduces an experimental paradigm, basically a way of conducting research that can allow for the identification of other proteins involved in the disease progression — not just in Parkinson's but also other neurodegenerative

diseases like Alzheimer's and Huntington's," he said.

But getting to this stage was not an easy feat. Ge says that the process of publishing can be a long one filled with revisions.

"Once we were able to get all the data together [and] write the manuscript, it was rejected at first," Ge said. "It was a friendly rejection though... We did a long series of revision experiments that took about six months... When we submitted to *Science*, they asked for a few additional edits, which took maybe a week or two... and it was accepted when we re-submitted it a third time. Altogether, that process

took about nine months starting from the first submission."

Even before that, at the experiment and data collection stage, Ge says that he had to overcome many obstacles.

"There were some experiments that just didn't work. And not just because I made a mistake [then] it works the next day. I try to do it day in and day out, and it doesn't work no matter what I do," he said. "I've had two experiments that were like that. One took about two to three months to troubleshoot."

In particular, he credits the support of his principal investigators, Ted and Valina Dawson, for their

SEE PROTEIN PAGE B9

By ELAINE CHIAO
For The News-Letter

Winners of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry were announced on Oct. 5. The annual Nobel Prizes in Chemistry are traditionally given by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. The three recipients for the award this year are Jean-Pierre Sauvage of France, British-American Sir J. Fraser Stoddart and Bernard L. Feringa of the Netherlands.

Together, the three researchers have worked for many years to come up with, create and produce molecules with controllable movements. These molecules are now known as molecular machines. These machines can perform simple tasks under a sufficient supply of energy.

This year, the three winners were awarded a prize of eight million Swedish crown, which converts to approximately \$905,000.

The Nobel Prize is named after Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite. Nobel used his immense wealth into to fund the establishment of the Nobel Prize at the turn of the 20th century. It has been awarded annually since 1901 for achievements in science, litera-

ture and peace.

In the scientific community, the annual release of Nobel Prize winners is definitely a huge highlight of the year that rewards some of the brightest and most creative scientists, researchers and thinkers from around the world.

Out of the three winners, Sauvage was the first to come up with the concept of building a molecular machine. Pierre is a French coordination chemist who works at Strasbourg University. In addition, he is also the director of research emeritus at France's National Center for Scientific Research.

Back in 1983, Pierre was able to successfully connect two ring-shaped molecules together into a chain known as a catenane. This chain was essentially linked through a mechanical bond. The mechanical bond, compared to the typical "covalent bond," is a foreign and unfamiliar concept to most.

"For a machine to be able to perform a task it must consist of parts that can move relative to each other. The two interlocked rings fulfilled exactly this requirement," according to the press release.

SEE NOBEL PAGE B8

Study finds queer men unaware of anti-HIV pill

By SHERRY SIMKOVIC
For The News-Letter

A new Hopkins study showed that 60 percent of gay and bisexual men are unaware of an anti-HIV pill. Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is a once-daily pill that can dramatically reduce the chances of contracting HIV.

Doctors and clinics are the main proponents of sharing PrEP information with gay and bisexual men. Bloomberg School of Public Health researchers led by post-doctoral fellow Julia Raifman aimed to figure out the relationship between regularly seeing a healthcare provider in the Baltimore area and awareness of PrEP.

In June 2016, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services reported that

"[There] were more than 1.2 million people with AIDS living the

U.S. and most of them don't know it."

The report also mentioned that gay and bisexual men, particularly African-American men, were most affected. From 2005 to 2014, the prevalence of HIV testing has led to a decrease in the number of HIV diagnoses in the U.S., indicative of a significant decline in new infections.

While overall progress has been made, diagnoses have actually increased among African-American gay and bisexual men. The HIV prevalence in Baltimore is among the highest in the country and an estimated 31 percent of gay and bisexual men in the area are infected with HIV.

PrEP, which has been likened to the birth control pill since both need to be taken daily to prevent an unwanted outcome (HIV and pregnancy, respectively), first

SEE HIV, PAGE B9

BME team named Collegiate Inventors finalist

By PAIGE FRANK
Staff Writer

Hopkins is no stranger to the Collegiate Inventors Competition, a national competition that awards undergraduate students for cutting-edge and creative inventions. In the past three years, four different Hopkins student projects have placed in the competition.

This year, thanks to an undergraduate biomedical engineering design team, the trend continues. So far, the Hopkins design team has advanced to finalist standing in the competition for their device designed to combat breast cancer in rural Africa.

The project is a continuation of one that began last fall by a biomedical engineering design team, Team Kubanda. The team's goal was to develop a breast cancer treatment method that could be easily employed in resource-poor areas in Africa.

In the U.S., the five-year breast cancer survival rate is almost 90 percent; however, in South Africa it is only about 40-50 percent. Often in low resource settings, cancer is not even diagnosed until it has metastasized, or spread to other tissues in the body. The team designed a device specifically catered to African communities that uses cryoablation to freeze and destroy cancerous cells.

Senior Bailey Surtees, a member of Team Kubanda last year, is now the leader of the project. She took leadership of the project this sum-

mer and now leads her own new team of students. The team includes new members senior Clarisse Hu, junior Serena Thomas, senior Sean Young and junior Tara Blair.

Some of the members from the original Team Kubanda continue to contribute to the new project's progress. Kubanda's previous leader, senior Monica Rex, serves on the team's committee of advisors and sophomore Sarah Lee helps out with prototype testing.

Since last year, the team's device has gone through layers of design and manufacturing adjustments. The device is designed to deliver cooled gas, specifically carbon dioxide, to the area infected with breast cancer.

There are other similar cryogenic devices on the market in the U.S., however they lack portability due to the use of primarily argon gas, which is not easily accessible in many areas of Africa. Such devices are also not reusable and can run upwards of \$2,000.

"We're motivated by the conviction that everyone deserves a chance at treatment," Lee said.

The team has designed their device to overcome these current



COURTESY OF SARAH LEE

Kubanda members will be attending the Collegiate Inventors Competition in November.

limitations. They use carbon dioxide in their device, as it is more accessible than argon gas, even in remote settings.

Their device also far surpasses those currently on the market — it can be manufactured for less than a dollar and is reusable. Perhaps one of the greatest advantages to the team's innovation is that it can be implemented in a clinic setting. Because cryoablation only requires local anesthetic, the treatment can be implemented in areas that lack major hospitals.

The device targets cancerous tumors directly, killing the cells by delivering rapidly cooled gas to freeze them. They are currently able to make needles that cool to minus 50 degrees Celsius.

In the upcoming year the team's goals are to

begin implementing *in vivo* testing. They have officially been approved for animal testing and hope to work towards optimizing the device to work with larger tumors.

The team will compete at the Collegiate Inventors Competition in Washington, D.C. in November. This year will be the competition's 26th year of recognizing and rewarding students for innovative discoveries.

"We're really excited about the opportunity to present our project at such a big event, and we really hope to make a difference in the lives of millions of women," Lee said.

To keep up with the team's progress and work throughout the year or to learn more about their device visit the team's website cryosolutions.wixsite.com/teamkubanda.



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Pre-exposure prophylaxis dramatically reduces chances of getting HIV.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Scientists calculate maximum human lifespan



KAREN BEATE NØSTERUD/CC-BY-2.5-DK
The average maximum human lifespan, according to researchers, is around 115 years.

By **SABRINA CHEN**
Science & Technology Editor

Scientists at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine have recently published evidence that suggests that the human lifespan may not be lengthened beyond the ages on record. The paper, titled "Evidence for a Limit to Human Lifespan," was published in *Nature* and the researchers stated that the "upward arc for maximum lifespan has a ceiling — and we've already touched it."

The average life expectancy has been on the rise since the early 19th century, especially in developed countries. Improvements in public health,

medicine, diet and the environment have led the average life expectancy of Americans to rise from 47 in 1900 to 79 in 2016.

"Demographers as well as biologists have contended there is no reason to think that the ongoing increase in maximum lifespan will end soon," Jan Vijg, senior author of the paper and professor of ophthalmology and visual sciences at Einstein, said in a press release. "But our data strongly suggest that it has already been attained and that this happened in the 1990s."

Using data from the Human Mortality Database, the researchers found that the fraction of each birth cohort, or the people

who survived 100 years or more, the researchers found that there was no correlation with the year the people were born.

"This finding indicates diminishing gains in reducing late-life mortality and a possible limit to human lifespan," Vijg said.

The researchers also utilized the International Database on Longevity to analyze the "maximum reported age of death" data. Looking specifically at people in the U.S., France, Japan and the U.K. who lived past the age of 110 between 1968 and 2006, they found that the age at death plateaued around 1995. There was an increase in age of death for this population be-

tween the early 1970s and early 1990s, however.

Using the analysis of the data, the researchers calculated that the average maximum human lifespan is 115 years. There are outliers, however. For example, in 1997, a French woman, Jeanne Calment, lived to 122 years old, the maximum documented lifespan in history.

The researchers further concluded that the odds that a person lives to 125 years old is less than 1 in 10,000. The co-lead authors of the paper include Einstein researchers Xiao Dong and Brandon Milholland. The research was funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

"Further progress against infectious and chronic diseases may continue boosting average life expectancy, but not maximum lifespan," Vijg said. "While it's conceivable that therapeutic breakthroughs might extend human longevity beyond the limits we've calculated, such advances would need to overwhelm the many genetic variants that appear to collectively determine the human lifespan. Perhaps resources now being spent to increase lifespan should instead go to lengthening healthspan — the duration of old age spent in good health."

The priceless benefits of being an academic



Duy Phan
The Brain Wave

"I'm going into academic science to become rich."

Said no one ever.

It is well-recognized that most academics are not rich. There have been many concerns that scientists are underpaid given the long and arduous process, which includes undergraduate education (four years), PhD training (five or more years) and post-doctoral research (five or more years).

Even the scientists who have made it to the promised land of faculty position are still not completely "safe." Principal Investigators (PIs) need to maintain grant funding for their labs, publish *Cell*, *Nature* and *Science* papers and train students.

It is now increasingly tough to maintain a lab with anorexic funding from the government. Yet, the salaries for academic scientists never really go beyond \$200,000, which is high compared to the national median, but low considering that there are much easier options that can allow one to make more.

This really raises the question: Despite all of these tribulations, why might someone go into academic science?

Besides the obvious answer (overwhelming passion for science), there are other often overlooked considerations that might make a career in science attractive.

Firstly, the really nice thing about doing science is that if you mess up an experiment, it is not the end of the world. A scientist can always repeat his or her experiments, and the world moves on.

On the other hand, if you mess up a brain sur-

gery, someone can actually die. Of course it is painful and frustrating to repeat experiments, but it is impossible to bring back a human life.

Secondly, I cannot name another job that gives someone more freedom than being an academic scientist. We all joke about how scientists only pursue research to please the grant funding committees, but the reality is, we can really do whatever we want.

If there is any scientific question that bothers us, we come up with an experiment to answer that question. If there is something we want to do for fun, we just do it.

Often times you will see scientific experts in one particular field jump into a completely different field simply because they are curious and interested. There is essentially no intellectual boundary in academic science. You are free to explore.

Such intellectual freedom will certainly not be found in any private industry, where the major emphasis is on research that makes the most money (mostly translational research).

Academic scientists are also granted a lot of freedom in their time and work. There is no dress code; you can show up dressed however you want. There is no place to enter hours: You simply show up whenever you want and leave whenever you want. Need to go pick up your kids from school? Go right ahead! Need a random holiday to de-stress? Go for it! There are no restrictions holding you back!

I remember once meeting a PI who would frequently take random days off during the week to go hiking. This kind of freedom is not found in any other occupation. If it is, let me know where I can find it.

In light of these freedoms and privileges, it begins to make sense why salaries for academic scientists are "low." Think about it. In exchange for money, we have freedom.

Researchers reduce transistor gate length

By **WILLIAM XIE**
For The News-Letter

The semiconductor industry has long regarded five nanometers as the limit for transistor gate length. Researchers at the Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley Lab) claim to have successfully shrunk the transistor gate to one nanometer.

Transistors are semiconductor devices that can be used to either amplify or switch electronic signals. As switches, they exist in two clear forms. They can be denoted as "on" or "off" depending on whether they allow electrons to pass through a gate. These stored ons and offs can be translated as information for electronic devices.

Transistors are found in virtually every electronic device, from smartphones to radios. In these devices, there are up to billions of transistors compacted in chips. Intuitively, there can be more transistors packed into chips if their sizes are reduced. More transistors in a chip theoretically means faster, more efficient processing.

"We made the smallest transistor reported to date," Ali Javey, lead investigator of the Electronic Materials program in Berkeley Lab's Materials Science Division, said according to the Berkeley Lab News Center.

The research team led by Javey, was able to reduce the length of the gate by using carbon nanotubes and molybdenum disulfide (MoS₂). Conventional transistors that use silicon as semiconductor material can be as short as

seven nanometers.

Silicon transistors are limited to seven nanometers because electrons in a sub-seven-nanometer gate because they experience the phenomenon known as quantum tunneling. Quantum tunneling allows electrons to flow across a gate even if it is intended to stay or be in the off state. At smaller lengths, silicon can't be used because the quantum tunneling disrupts

the transistor to function as a switch.

Using molybdenum disulfide as the semiconductor in the transistor is the key to producing a shorter transistor gate. Electrons flowing through molybdenum disulfide is heavier compared to silicon, so there is no quantum tunneling. This allows for the use of shorter gates to control electron flow.

Atomic molybdenum disulfide sheets can be as thin as 0.65 nanometers with a low dielectric constant. The success of the one nanometer transistor gate can be attributed to the properties of molybdenum disulfide and carbon nanotubes.

"This research shows that sub-five-nanometer gates should not be discounted. By changing the material from silicon to MoS₂, we can make a transistor with a gate that is just one nanometer in length, and operate like a switch," Sujay Desai, a graduate student in Javey's lab, said according to the Berkeley Lab News Center.

The notion that the number of transistors on a chip will double every two years is an observation called Moore's Law, named

after Gordon Moore, the co-founder of Fairchild Semiconductor and Intel. This trend, which originated in 1965 has been mostly accurate over the years. Recently, Moore's Law is running into more limitations posed by nanophysics. Eventually, the reduction of transistor gates must terminate at the atomic level.

Currently, no five-nanometer transistors have been commercially made. High-end transistors on the market typically contain 14 nanometer transistor gates. As predicted by Moore's law, innovative technology companies such as Intel are working to commercially manufacture smaller transistors.

The researchers admit

to the scope of their research.

"This work demonstrated the shortest transistor ever. However, it's a proof of concept," Javey said. "We have not yet packed these transistors onto a chip and we haven't done this billions of times over."

The researchers still face problems in the development, stability, enhancement and manufacturing of small-scale transistors.

"However, large-scale processing and manufacturing of TMD [transition metal semiconductor] devices down to such small gate lengths are existing challenges requiring future innovations," the researchers conclude in their published *Science* article.



TRANSISTO/CC-BY-SA-3.0
Transistors come in different sizes.

Chemistry Nobel awarded to three researchers

NOBEL, FROM B7

continued by Fraser Stoddart, his co-winner. Although Stoddart was born in England, he has been a chemistry professor at Northwestern University in the United States for many years.

In 1991, Stoddart devised a thin molecular axle based on rotaxanes. In a nutshell, this molecular axle is consisted of a molecular lift, a molecular muscle and a molecule-based computer chip. Stoddart's progress essentially took Pierre's work one step further by mechanizing the ring onto an axle and proving that the axle can still operate normally.

However, the true breakthrough in molecular motors did not happen until 1999, when the Dutch scientist Bernard Feringa successfully synthesized the actual product.

Feringa is a synthetic organic chemist who specializes in molecular nanotechnology. In his free time, he is also a professor at the University of Groningen. In

fact, he has also guided more than 100 Ph.D. students throughout his career.

"This is quite unexpected, although it has been in the cards for 25 years, I think. When it happens, it takes your breath away," Stoddart said according to the *The Huffington Post*.

From separate interviews, it is clear that none of the laureates were actually expecting to win the award. The synthesis of molecular machines has many technological implications that have yet to be fully realized. In the future, molecular machines will most likely be used in the development of new materials, sensors and

energy storage systems.

The Nobel Prize is named after Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite. Nobel funded his immense wealth into the establishment of the Nobel Prize, which has since been awarded annually after 1901 for achievements in science, literature and peace.

In the scientific commu-

nity, the annual announcement of Nobel Prize winners is a highlight of the year that rewards some of the brightest and most creative scientists, researchers and thinkers from around the world.

This year, winners of the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physics were announced on Oct. 3 and 4, respectively.



ADAM BAKER/CC-BY-SA-2.0
The Nobel Prize in Chemistry was given to researchers working on molecular machines.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Samsung ends Galaxy Note 7 production

By SCOTT ZHENG
Staff Writer

Samsung has officially ended its production of the Samsung Galaxy Note 7 phone. The announcement occurred after multiple reports of the Note 7 phones exploding. After various inspections and investigations on the phone, the battery was the perceived reason for the phones catching fire.

"For the benefit of consumers' safety, we stopped sales and exchanges of the Galaxy Note 7 and have consequently decided to stop production," a Samsung spokeswoman said in a statement released by the company.

Samsung initially released the Note 7 for sale in South Korea, the United States and eight other markets on Aug. 19. The first report of a Note 7 exploding was in South Korea on Aug. 24, just five days after the release.

On Sept. 2, Samsung recalled 2.5 million Note 7 phones with batteries manufactured by Samsung SDI, a Samsung subsidiary, due to safety concerns about the phone overheating and potentially exploding.

At the time, engineers and analysts who were working on resolving the issue believed that the SDI battery was the cause of the hazard. Because of this, the company still allowed replacement phones with batteries made by Amperex Technology Ltd. (ATL) to be sold.

Two weeks later on Sept. 16, a Florida man sued Samsung for leg burns from a phone explosion. Three days after that, a user in China reported that a Note 7 phone caught fire. Nevertheless, ATL, the replacement phone battery manufacturer, denied that the fire was due to a manufacturing defect.

On Oct. 6, a Southwest Airlines flight from Louisville, Ky. to Baltimore was evacuated as a result of a Note 7 overheating and smoke being emitted from the phone. The phone was actually a replacement phone with the ATL battery after the owner had previously returned his SDI battery-powered Samsung Galaxy Note 7.

Three days later, T-Mobile announced that they would stop selling new Note 7 phones, a ma-

jor blow to the sales of the Note 7.

Furthermore, Samsung issued a second recall of Note 7 phones, suggesting that there was a bigger problem with the phone than just the battery made by both Samsung SDI and ATL.

"The fact that we are dealing with potentially a second recall on top of a first recall is not your normal situation and indicative of a less-than-ideal process that should have involved earlier coordination with the government," Elliot Kaye, chairman of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, said, according to *The New York Times*.

Samsung continued to try to accurately diagnose the problem, but the phone testers were only allowed

to communicate with each other offline, as the company was wary of potential lawsuits.

The problem seems to be far more complex. In a race to surpass iPhone, Samsung seems to have packed

it with so much innovation it became uncontrollable," Park Chul-wan, former director of the Center for Advanced Batteries at the Korea Electronics Technology Institute, said in an interview with *The New York Times*.

For Samsung, it seems that their ambition to innovate will set the company back not only for the sales of their new phone, but also with customer and investor trust — the stock price fell eight percent on the day they announced that Note 7 production would be stopped.

However, some others think that Samsung may have helped themselves by completely shutting down production. Typically, companies will try to improve a defective product; To stop production and deem it a failure is something unprecedented.

"They made a really intelligent, hard choice that saved their brand and prevented what could have been a complete melting down of all the goodwill they had built over the last five years," Eric Schiffer, chairman of Reputation Management Consultants, said to *The New York Times*.

How Samsung will rebuild that trust remains unknown.

"[Samsung] made a really intelligent, hard choice that saved their brand."

—ERIC SCHIFFER,
REPUTATION
MANAGEMENT
CONSULTANT

Preston Ge shares experience in Dawson lab

PROTEIN, FROM B7

and Valina Dawson, for helping him amidst experimental troubles.

"Even in the darkest days, when all my experiments were failing, they adopted an encouraging and positive attitude," Ge said. "This was really important for me, because it can be frustrating with failed experiments, but [they got me] to see the bigger picture."

Overall, Ge says that his experience at the Dawson lab has helped him understand the research process at a deeper level.

"A lot of times when you first join a lab, you are told to do certain experiments but you are not sure why," he said. "[Now], having worked there three or four years, I've built up the knowledge to really understand what questions we are trying to answer and why the techniques we are trying to use are the best ones to try to address those questions."

At the Dawson lab, Ge says that collaboration is key.

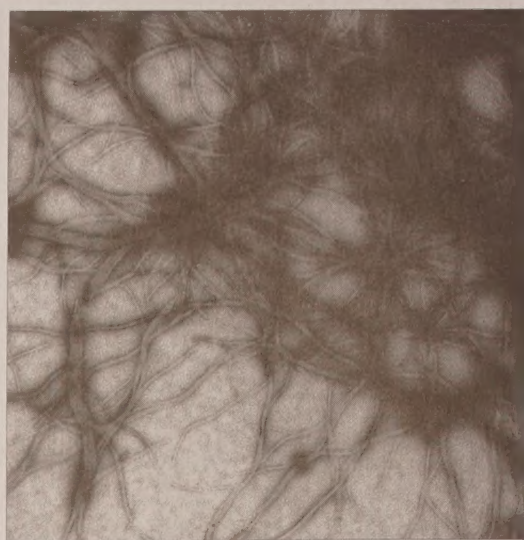
"For one study, we will need people who

know how to work with proteins, RNA, mice or stem cells. [So] we have researchers with a variety of talents and expertise," he said. "We literally just go up to someone and ask them for their thoughts on an experiment. People are, within reason, very willing to help each other out."

In addition to his research, Ge is currently applying to MD-PhD programs, in which he hopes to continue his understanding of the brain.

"I'm interested in studying the molecular and cellular changes that occur in our brain as we age and how those changes lead to neurological diseases. I'm hoping [to] also work with patients to understand how aging affects patients," he said. "So we basically integrate clinical care of patients, clinical research, with running a basic research lab to move forward a more holistic understanding of aging from the patient's perspective and from a scientist's perspective."

Valina Dawson praised Ge for his abilities and is confident he will succeed in whatever he pursues.



NIAID/CC-BY-2.0

The spread of misfolded protein clumps can cause Parkinson's.

"Preston is very smart and quick to pick up on scientific details and understand theory and new directions. He is also a terrific person who is quick to help others in the lab. He is both well-liked and well-respected," she wrote in an email to *The News-Letter*. "[He] has the talent and the drive to do whatever he wants."

As for advice for other undergraduate research-

ers, Ge stresses the importance of collaboration.

"You have to be able to take advantage of literature, but also of human resources — other people in the lab, representatives of the company developing the reagents and other labs with expertise in your technologies," he said. "You need to be resourceful... That is true of any obstacle you face in research. Always remain flexible, patient and resilient."

Research shows lack of awareness for anti-HIV pill

HIV, FROM B7

received FDA approval in July 2012. Clinical trials have shown that it is a safe and effective proactive HIV treatment, with a 92 percent success rate of preventing transmission of the virus. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends PrEP for members of high risk populations. Previous studies have demonstrated that once people at risk for HIV learn about PrEP, they show enthusiasm and interest; however, most of them report that they haven't heard of the medication before then. Patients need a prescription for PrEP. However, doctors tend to be reluctant to prescribe it or even offer it as an op-

tion.

The team analyzed the 2014 National HIV Behavioral Surveillance data from Baltimore and discovered that, of 401 HIV-negative participants, 168 (42 percent) participants were aware of PrEP. Researchers discovered that, for gay or bisexual men, having seen a doctor and having been tested for another sexually transmitted disease in the prior year did not increase the likelihood of PrEP awareness. However, participants who had been tested for specifically HIV in the prior year were more likely to be aware of the drug.

The researchers discovered that, when the participants who were

unaware of PrEP were informed about the drug, 60 percent said they would be willing to use it.

The researchers also found that two times as many African American participants in the study were unaware of PrEP compared to white participants. According to Raifman, this is particularly troubling because statistics suggest that about one in every two gay black men will be diagnosed with HIV.

Ensuring that doctors and patients are adequately educated and informed about PrEP will be a key to expanding its use, Raifman says.

"A lot of providers who remember the early days of the AIDS crisis,

when high doses of AZT caused horrible side effects, may be intimidated by PrEP," she said in a press release. "The most common symptoms of PrEP are mild nausea and fatigue, which usually go away after the first month. Physicians may not understand that PrEP is nothing like the high doses of AZT initially used to treat HIV."

Raifman believes that programs need to be implemented in order to raise awareness and teach physicians how to appropriately use PrEP.

"This is a new, safe and effective tool in our toolbox to prevent HIV," Raifman said in a press release. "But it does us no good if no one is using it."

Rollercoasters can help pass kidney stones

By ADARSHA MALLA
Staff Writer

There may finally be an excuse to make amusement park trips a priority yearly. Researchers at Michigan State University (MSU) discovered that riding certain types of roller coasters can help patients pass kidney stones with an approximated 70 percent success rate. They suggest trying to ride roller coasters once a year as maintenance to reduce the chance of developing any stones.

Dr. David Wartinger, a professor emeritus in MSU's Department of Osteopathic Surgical Specialties, spearheaded a pilot study as well as a follow-up expanded study, the results of which were published in the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association*. Wartinger's initial inspiration to investigate the topic came from his patients' recollections of passing stones by riding roller coaster rides.

"Basically, I had patients telling me that after riding a particular roller coaster at Walt Disney

World, they were able to pass their kidney stone," Wartinger said in a press release. "I even had one patient say he passed three different stones after riding multiple times."

Wartinger decided to investigate this using a validated, synthetic 3D model of a kidney with kidney stones. He carried the model in a backpack a total of 20 times on the Big Thunder Mountain roller coaster ride at Walt Disney World. The results from this pilot study supported his patients' claims.

"In the pilot study, sitting in the last car of the roller coaster showed about a 64 percent passage rate, while sitting in the first few cars only had a 16 percent success rate," Wartinger said in a press release.

Wartinger expanded the study with Mark Mitchell, an MSU resident. This involved riding the roller coaster with multiple kidney models attached to the researchers, having the researchers positioned at different points along the roller coaster and riding different roller coasters

with varying max speeds, g-forces, turns and loops.

The team found that the best results, a passage rate of, almost 70 percent, were observed when researchers were positioned towards the back of the roller coaster. Additionally, if the kidney stone was situated in the upper chambers of the kidney, the passage rate was 100 percent.

"In all, we used 174 kidney stones of varying shapes, sizes and weights to see if each model worked on the same ride and on two other roller coasters," Wartinger said in a press release. "Big Thunder Mountain was the only one that worked. We tried Space Mountain and the Aerosmith's Rock 'n' Roller Coaster and both failed."

Wartinger suggests that there are optimal g-forces and movements that push the kidney stone out. Some of the rides the researchers tested were too violent and had g-forces so high that they caused the kidney stone to pin to the wall of the kidney and not pass.

"The ideal coaster is

rough and quick with some twists and turns, but no upside down or inverted movements," he said.

Approximately 300,000 people per year are admitted to emergency rooms due pain from a kidney stone, and treatment can cost between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

The method that is generally used to dissolve kidney stones is lithotripsy, which breaks down kidneys stones that are too large to pass using ultrasonic shock waves. Wartinger suggests that patients who undergo lithotripsy should ride roller coasters soon after the treatment, as the procedure often leaves remnants of stones which can cause issues later on if not passed properly.

"You need to heed the warnings before going on a roller coaster," Wartinger said. "If you have a kidney stone, but are otherwise healthy and meet the requirements of the ride, patients should try it. It's definitely a lower-cost alternative to health care."



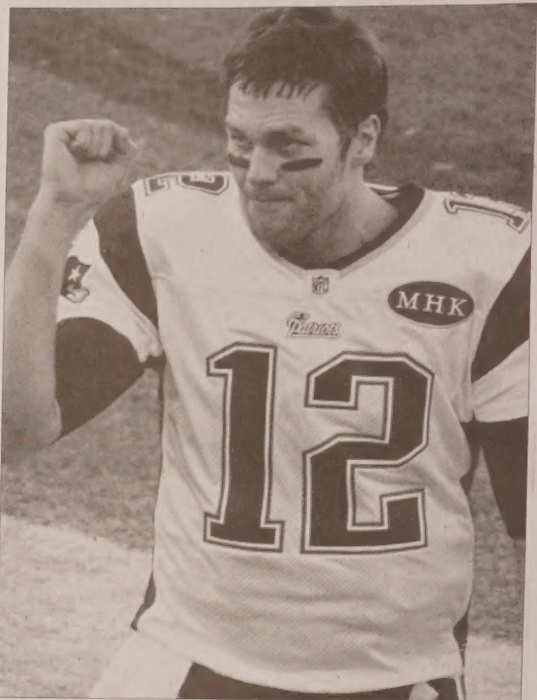
RAVZMAN/CC-BY-SA-2.0

2.5 million Note 7 phones were recalled due to reported explosions.

SPORTS

BLUE JAY SPORTS SCOREBOARD			
W. Cross Country	M. Cross Country	Football	M. Soccer
Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Oct. 15
@ Rowan Inter-Regional Border Battle 1st of 45 (70 points)	@ Rowan Inter-Regional Border Battle 10th of 43 (319 points)	@ Dickinson Red Devils W, 45-10	@ Franklin & Marshall L, 1-0
W. Volleyball	Field Hockey	W. Volleyball	W. Soccer
Oct. 15	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Oct. 15
@ Christopher Newport L, 3-1	vs. Haverford College L, 1-0	vs. Dickinson Red Devils W, 3-1	vs. Haverford College W, 2-0

Brady returns to NFL with a vengeance



JEFFREY BEALL/CC BY-SA 2.0
Brady has returned, seeking triumphant comeback after suspension.

M. Soccer suffers heartbreaking Conference loss

Soccer, From B12
questionable, and that made it really hard for us to find the breakthrough goal.”

During the 89th minute, the Diplomats finally capitalized on their many attempts, as defender Ben Wild came through with the game-winning goal.

The Diplomats’ defender Ben Draheim sent a corner kick to teammate and freshman forward Connor Whitacre, who attempted to head the ball in. Although the shot was blocked by the Blue Jay defense, the Diplomats’ midfielder Alex Bilodeau got a hold on the rebound and made the assist to Wild.

Wild took the pass and hammered the ball into the back of the net to give the Diplomats the lead with under two minutes to play.

In the last 11 seconds of the game, senior forward and midfielder Samy Ramadane tried to get his team to overtime.

He made a shot from 30 yards out, but the Diplomats’ goalkeeper Dave Reingold made the save to seal the Diplomats’ shutout victory.

“Losing with seconds remaining is extremely hard to swallow, but there’s no point dwelling on the past because the next three games are extremely important,” See said. “I truly believe that we are capable of coming back after a loss, as proven in the past.”

Although the Diplomats have defeated the Blue Jays the past three times they have met, the two teams have had a history of close matchups. Since 2000, there have been 16 games where the outcome was

decided by just one goal and 4 games where they tied.

Saturday’s game was déjà vu of last year’s contest with the Diplomats, who were the sixth

ranked team when facing the Jays last year as well. Franklin & Marshall would also go on to win that game on a goal scored within the

last 10 seconds of regulation.

Although the outcome was in favor of the Diplomats, the Blue Jays recognized that they are just as talented as ranked teams.

“We are extra determined when playing against ranked opponents because we want to

be recognized.” See said. “We came in well aware that we are just as good as any team ranked nationally. The result may prove otherwise, but we clearly displayed that we are an equally strong team.”

The Blue Jays have displayed improvement from prior seasons. They plan to capitalize on this upward growth to achieve their goals of winning the Centennial Conference Tournament and receiving a bid to the NCAA Tournament.

“We have definitely improved a lot technically and tactically, as we are able to possess the ball better this year,” See said. “I think the main difference is that our new defensive line is doing a much better job. We have conceded less goals thus far this season.”

For the first time in 21 days, the Blue Jays will return to Homewood field on Sunday, Oct. 22 to play the Muhlenberg Mules.

BRADY, FROM B12
season 3-1 with Jimmy Garoppolo and rookie Jacoby Brissett playing QB. Prior to his injury, the Garoppolo-led Patriots looked strong on offense. And even with Brissett at the helm, the team was able to pull out a convincing shutout win against the Houston Texans before being shutout by the Bills. In that contest, Brissett played despite having an injured thumb on his throwing hand that would require surgery.

Nothing, however, could have prepared the league for the aerial attack that Tom Brady has led since his return from suspension. In his two games back, Brady has thrown for six touchdowns, zero interceptions and is averaging just under 400 yards per game with a percentage completion of 76.

Brady has been doing a great job distributing the ball amongst all his weapons, with eight different players totaling at least one reception since Brady’s return. Perhaps most notable is the return of the two-tight-end offense.

With Gronkowski now healthy and Bennett proving to be a tremendous addition, the Patriots have been exploiting mismatches all over the field. Gronkowski and Bennett have combined for a total of 386 yards and four TDs over the past two games.

At 39 years old, one would expect Tom Brady to be heading toward the final games of his career. Nonetheless, in an appearance on the Kirk & Callahan Radio Show, he said that he feels better now than he did 10 years ago.

With a passionate fan base behind him, one that came out in full force for Brady’s season debut in Cleveland, the best could be yet to come. Barring any significant injuries, Tom Brady and the Patriots are in a prime position to enact the sweetest revenge against the NFL — winning the Super Bowl.

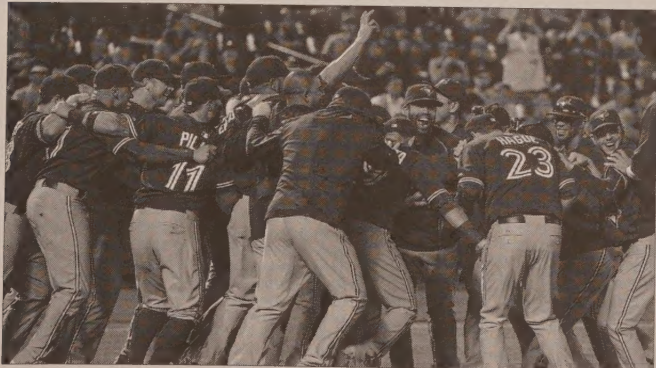
No discussion of Brady would be complete without mentioning his fellow future hall-of-famer, head coach Bill Belichick. A Super Bowl win this year would give the duo a total of five rings together.

There has been no more successful quarterback-coach duo in history, and adding another ring to the total further decreases the likelihood of their accomplishments ever being matched again.

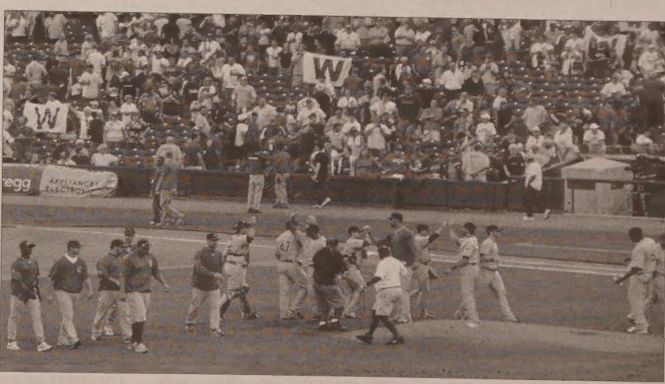
There are likely many fans who will never forgive Brady and Belichick for their transgressions during deflategate and spygate. They will say that they can never be all-time greats because they violated the integrity of the game.

But to suggest that Brady, Belichick and the New England Patriots’ unprecedented success in a salary cap era is due to taping some signs and allegedly deflating footballs is ludicrous. For someone to suggest as such is either a sign of complete ignorance about the game or jealousy stemming from supporting a losing team.

Teams slug it out for World Series berth in ALCS, NLCS



KEITH ALLISON/CC BY-SA 2.0
The Toronto Blue Jays also competed in the American League Championship last season.



SONYA THOMPSON/CC BY-SA 3.0
The Chicago Cubs are looking to end their 108 year World Series Championship drought.

By GREGORY MELICK
For The News-Letter

The Major League Baseball playoffs are in the League Championship Series round, so at this point we have a pretty good feel for all the teams and how their games have been played.

There have been plenty of home runs but also plenty of great pitching performances. All in all, the last round and a half of the playoffs are shaping up to be extremely exciting.

The American League Division Series has been dominated by sweeps, with the Cleveland Indians and Toronto Blue Jays sweeping the Boston Red Sox and Texas Rangers. On the National League side, the Chicago Cubs broke the even-year

streak and beat the San Francisco Giants in four high intensity games, while the Los Angeles Dodgers took the Washington Nationals to the distance.

It would take a Herculean effort from Clayton Kershaw, who came in to close out game five on just one day of rest, for the Dodgers to ultimately prevail.

In the American League Championship Series, the Indians have continued their dominance, shutting down the potent Blue Jay lineup even with their depleted pitching staff. Even without their two best starters from the regular season, they managed to hold the Blue Jays to just three runs total over the first three games of the series.

Andrew Miller has

been even more unhittable in the postseason than he was in the regular season, which many did not believe was possible. He has faced 17 batters so far in the series, and he has 13 strikeouts.

In game four, however, the roles reversed, as Aaron Sanchez shut down the Indians, and the Blue Jays bats came alive for the 5-1 victory.

The Blue Jays dreamed ended Wednesday night, though, after a fourth lose in the seven game series. The Indians are now officially moving on to the World Series.

In the National League, the Cubs are in danger of extending their 108 year World Series Championship drought. The first game of the series went well for them, as they out-

hit the Dodgers thanks in part to a pinch-hit grand slam by Miguel Montero to seal the deal. The next two games were completely different stories.

In game two, Clayton Kershaw took the mound for the Dodgers against ERA king Kyle Hendricks, and the matchup lived up to the hype. The only run of the entire game came on a second inning home run by Adrian Gonzalez. The Cubs hitters were off balance all night and managed only two hits, which both came in the fifth inning.

Their offensive woes carried into game three, as Rich Hill also shutout the Cubs in six innings of work. Home runs are still king in the playoffs, as there has still been at least one in every game.

The Cubs found redemption in last night’s game four, though, with a landslide 10-2 victory. The teams are now even with two victories a piece. They will face off again on Thursday.

One of the lessons of the playoffs so far, however, is just how dominant the Cleveland Indians are. Similar to the New York Mets last year and the Kansas City Royals two years ago, they were a dark horse that has just gotten hot at the right time, and they rode it to a six game winning streak to start the playoffs.

They are in a great spot to make it to the World Series, and if they do make it they must be considered serious contenders against whichever team they face.

SPORTS

Make pro baseball affordable again



KEIJ44/COO/PUBLIC DOMAIN

Many Americans unfortunately can't afford to go to live baseball games.

MLB, FROM B12

that would have a transformative impact on the way people regarded sports. As American cities grew into bastions of industrialization, workers streamed into these metropolises along the Northeastern and Midwestern corridors. Since many of these jobs were becoming increasingly monotonous, workers turned to sports, cinema and other forms of amusement as a means of entertainment.

Baseball was at the forefront of this new model of sports consumption. It was the dominant pastime during the decade in which sports culture permanently transitioned from embodying leisure to serving as an outlet of entertainment for the working class.

Baseball stadiums within these cities became the epicenters of their communities, places where entire families could enjoy a wholesome day at the ballpark. In this era, the sport of baseball and its stadiums were inexpensive outposts of leisure designed for and catering to working class populations.

This contrasts significantly to the state of baseball stadiums in the modern era, which is reflective of a sports industry which has become saturated with greed and disconnected from the interests of average fans.

This is epitomized by the Legends Baseball Club behind home plate in Yankee Stadium, which is divided from the rest of the stadium via a towering wall. Prices for these premium seats run as high as \$1800 apiece for regular season contests and are amplified when the post-season rolls around.

It is estimated that over 75 percent of Americans do not possess the discretionary income necessary to attend sporting events in person, whereas 10 years ago it was cheaper to go to a baseball game in half of the big league markets than to watch a movie.

Even family members of all time Yankee greats,

including the granddaughter of the esteemed Babe Ruth himself, have revealed that they now cannot afford to attend baseball games at Yankee Stadium.

Live sporting events no longer serve as an escape for working class individuals, and modern stadiums are predominantly filled with the most affluent members of society. Many of these modern fans have connections to Wall Street and the banking industry and use tickets as a means to court and lavishly entertain clients.

While stadiums of earlier eras were often located in the heart of America's metropolises, many sports franchises have begun to transplant their arenas to suburban locales. Perhaps most prominently, the Atlanta Braves have decided to abandon Turner Field in downtown Atlanta for a new stadium site located in the northern suburbs of Cobb County.

The Braves justified the decision by asserting that "The current location has certain issues that are insurmountable and will only become more problematic over the years. These fundamental issues involve how you, our fans, access Turner Field."

The majority of Braves season ticket holders now live outside of Atlanta city limits, primarily residing in the suburbs to the north of the city.

As a result of the decline of the American manufacturing industry in the latter portion of the 20th century, most sports franchises' ticket purchasing fan bases are from the outer rings of their metropolitan areas. Baseball stadiums are no longer designed for city dwelling, working class fans.

They now serve as a diversion for the affluent rather than the common people, and many will never be able to afford a family outing to the ballpark unless the MLB and all other American sports leagues return to their roots and make the stadium experience affordable for all.

By **BRANDON WOLFE**
For *The News-Letter*

The Hopkins Football team continued their undefeated record this season, with a 45-10 victory against the Dickinson Red Devils this past Friday. The Jays now hold an impressive 6-0 record.

The *News-Letter* would like to acknowledge a standout performance by offensive lineman Anthony Campanile.

While offensive linemen rarely show up in the box score, and even at the professional level are only known to the most avid of fans, they form the backbone of any cohesive offensive unit.

The Offensive Line is crucial to providing protection and allowing the offense to function optimally.

It is for this reason that *The News-Letter* recognizes starting Right Tackle and junior Anthony Campanile as this week's Athlete of the Week.

Campanile and the rest of the offensive line enabled the Jays to generate 512 yards of total offense last week. We were fortunate to sit down with Campanile to ask him some questions.

The News-Letter: This year, you had to replace four starters on the offensive line. How was it adjusting to a new group?

Anthony Campanile: The returning group of guys knew that we had a

lot of talent to replace in Colin Egan, Rowan Cade, Baxter Debruyne and Fernando Concepcion.

They were all incredible players, and great mentors for us. But everyone in the group stepped up in the off-season because we knew we had big shoes to fill. We were all all-in, and the chemistry that we have as a group outside of football played a huge role in developing our group into what it is now.

We're lucky to have Coach Schloeder who knows everything there is to know about offensive line, and he has helped mold the line this year.

It also helps that those guys who just graduated do not hesitate to critique any of us after any game.

N-L: What made Hopkins the right choice for you?

AC: I wanted to go to a school where academics were first, but also one with a great football program.

Hopkins has given me exactly that; an incredible academic experience and a football program with a winning tradition. I could not be happier with my decision to come here.

N-L: How do you balance going to a top 10 school while also playing football for one of the top D3 programs?

AC: Academics are so important to all of us,

ATHLETE OF THE WEEK: ANTHONY CAMPANILE – FOOTBALL



HOPKINSSPORTS.COM

Junior tackle Anthony Campanile

and we all know that school comes first. Coach Margraff does such a great job of prioritizing school first.

If we have to miss a practice for a class, that is not an issue to Coach. When we're at practices or meetings, football is the only thing on our minds.

When we're in class or the library, school is our only focus. The fact that every guy on this team is hardworking is what really plays a key role in balancing football and school.

N-L: What are your personal goals, as well as your goals for the team?

AC: As an offensive lineman, I don't really have any goals besides winning every game I play.

Obviously I want to play my very best every single day, but what it really comes down to is helping the team win. As long as I can protect Germano and open holes for Cary so that we win the game, I'm as happy as can be.

Our team goal every week is to go 1-0, and ultimately we want to keep the Centennial Conference trophy at Homewood Field.

Playoff football is earned football, and if we earn that opportunity we are looking to go as far as possible.

N-L: The offensive line is rarely a position of spotlight in the media, what makes a good offensive lineman and why do you enjoy it?

AC: Offensive linemen aren't the guys who get their names on box scores. There isn't much fame associated with linemen in general, but both lines are such an

important part of the game.

Everything starts with the line on every single snap. We like to be the guys who set the tone for the game.

A good offensive lineman needs to be someone with a lot of discipline who is willing to go to work each play despite a lack of recognition.

Our line loves working and winning, so fame isn't important to any of us. Personally, I love that I get to get down in the trenches and fight right next to my brothers to protect some of my best friends.

N-L: What do you hope for life after Hopkins?

AC: I definitely still have a lot to think about when it comes to my future after Hopkins. I hope I can go out in the real world and utilize the lessons I've learned here from playing football. There are some amazing things that Coach Margraff has told us that apply not only to football, but to life in general.

I hope to always continue to display pride and poise no matter what I do in life.

W. soccer demolishes conference opponent

By **ANDREW JOHNSON**
Sports Editor

This past weekend, the Hopkins women's soccer team hosted the Haverford Fords on Homewood field in what was a pivotal matchup between two Centennial Conference Championship contenders.

The Blue Jays dispatched the Fords 2-0, moving their record to 11-1-2 on the season, including a perfect 6-0 in the Centennial Conference. Haverford dropped to 8-3-2, including a mark of 3-2-1 in conference play.

The Blue Jays opened the game with a bang, going up only two minutes into the contest. Senior midfielder Ana

Bengoechea took a corner from the back post, delivering a strike across the field that was headed by senior Meg Van de Loo into the back of the net. The goal in the second minute would prove to be decisive, as it gave the Jays a lead they would not relinquish.

The Jays would carry the 1-0 lead into the locker room at halftime, playing with control and dominating the tempo of the first period.

Hopkins retained this momentum during the second half of play, pushing their lead to 2-0 on a strike from Bengoechea in the 65th minute.

Van de Loo found her teammate for the score, as the duo combined for another goal and Van de Loo secured an assist for

the Jays.

The Jays displayed their dominance in the second half, recording 10 shots and managing to land six on goal.

Meanwhile, the Fords had only one shot during the period, which was corralled by senior goalkeeper Clara Aranguren, for the save.

Perhaps most impressively, this was the first contest this season where the Fords have conceded more than one goal.

Aranguren notched her first shutout of the season with the victory and discussed what the win means for the Jays as they head into the final stages of the 2016 season.

"This week's win was very important to keep the momentum going into the last three games

of the season," Aranguren said. "Our final three opponents will not be easy so it is very important for us to go into those games with the confidence we have after coming off a couple of important wins."

Taking the results game by game, Aranguren believes that the Jays can sustain their success.

"This season we have been focusing on the process not the results. We work hard at practice every day regardless of who the opponent will be," Aranguren said. "We have high hopes for the season but as always the most important game is the next one we will play, so in this case, Dickinson. By focusing on this process, the results will come."

With their sixth win in the Centennial, the Jays secured a berth in the Centennial Conference Tournament. They also improved their all-time record against Haverford to a mark of 19-7-4.

Hopkins will return to action on Oct. 25, when they travel to undefeated McDaniel in what will surely have Conference Tournament seeding ramifications.

Kickoff in Westminster, Md. will be at 3:30 p.m.



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Senior midfielder Ana Bengoechea was recently named Centennial Conference Player of the Week.

SPORTS

Did You Know?

W. Tennis seniors Mikey Barthelma and Ashnaa Rao finished second in the D-III doubles draw at the ITA Championships. Rao finished fifth in the singles draw.

CALENDAR

Friday:
Football vs. Gettysburg: 7 p.m.

Saturday:
M. soccer vs. Muhlenberg: 2 p.m.
Field hockey vs. Bryn Mawr

MLB ticket prices exclude devoted fans

Andrew Johnson
Sportpinion

With the MLB playoffs in full swing, baseball fans across the country are treated to exciting, drama filled affairs on a nightly basis. If you have ever attended a live play-off game, you quickly get a sense that the atmosphere feels different. Each pitch is pivotal, each at bat could decide the outcome of an entire series.

Over the course of 162 regular season games, it is impossible for this postseason electricity to be consistently replicated. Fans contribute significantly to this atmosphere. You will rarely spot an empty seat come October. It is also not uncommon for spectators to remain on their feet for the majority of the game.

The players feed off the energy of the crowd, and the crowd in turn feeds off of the intensity of their heroes. In Chicago, the Cubs shoulder the expectations of eradicating a curse that is 108 years in the making. Generations of fans have lived and died without seeing their beloved Cubs win a title, and this intensity has only been amplified with the team on the precipice of a World Series berth. Progressive Field in Cleveland was routinely a ghost town for much

of the past decade, but the fans have swarmed to the stadium in droves with their Indians a win away from the World Series.

However, the fans who have flocked to baseball stadiums in the thousands this fall have paid an exorbitant price for their efforts. Tickets for the National League Championship Series (NLCS) this year have ranged from an average of over \$500 per ticket in Chicago to approximately \$200 in Cleveland. While ticket prices for regular season action are substantially less, it would still cost a family of four approximately \$170 dollars to attend a game in 2016.

Many simply do not have the type of disposable income to afford a trip to the ballpark, a scenario which would have been unfathomable just decades ago. When analyzing the development of baseball in the United States, it is important to note that it originated as a leisure activity for the urban working class.

The technological innovations of the 1920s fostered the emergence of mass consumer culture on a scale that was previously unprecedented in American society. This rapid wave of commodification soon intersected with the emerging culture of leisure

See MLB, B11

Men's soccer battles against the Diplomats

By ESTHER HONG
For The News-Letter

The Blue Jays dropped a game against the sixth-ranked Franklin & Marshall Diplomats. The Diplomats scored their first and only goal with only 11 seconds left in the game, leaving the Blue Jays without enough time to catch up. The final score of Saturday's game was 1-0.

Senior goalkeeper Bryan See described how the contest remained competitive throughout, with both teams exerting maximum effort and giving it their all.

"It was a very evenly fought match. Both teams came out with lots of energy, and I thought

we put up a great team effort to hold them off until the final seconds," See said.

Since it was the Diplomats' homecoming game, the Blue Jays played in front of a full house last Saturday afternoon. The Blue Jays faced not only a ranked team but also the Diplomats' home-team advantage.



HOPKINSSPORTS.COM
Hopkins forward Sammy Ramadane.

A lthough both teams battled throughout the game, the Diplomats outshot the Blue Jays by a margin of 22-6.

"We defended really well the entire game, which makes it hard for them to break us down," See said. "On the other hand, the referee's decisions were very

See M. SOCCER, B10

W. Soccer dominate in win against Fords



HOPKINSSPORTS.COM

This past weekend, the Hopkins women's soccer team picked up a decisive 2-0 victory against a tough Haverford team. With the win, the Jays moved to an 11-1-2 on the season and a perfect 6-0 in the Centennial Conference. Senior midfielders Meg Van de Loo and Ana Bengoechea combined to score and assist on both goals for the Jays, while senior goalkeeper Clara Aranguren recorded two saves and notched her first shutout of the season.

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INSIDE MLB Division Series recap

Columnist Gregory Melick recaps a wild and exciting week of MLB playoff action, discussing the players who really stood out, while also highlighting the teams that fell short of expectations and now face adversity.

Page B10

INSIDE Athlete of the Week: Anthony Campanile

The News-Letter Sports Section recognizes junior right tackle Anthony Campanile as Athlete of the Week. Campanile and the rest of the offensive line helped the Jays rack up over 500 yards of total offense against Dickinson this past weekend.

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Deflategate hasn't hampered Tom Brady

Gaurav Verma
Sportpinion

After a year long battle against National Football League Commissioner Roger Goodell, New England Patriots quarterback Tom Brady decided to drop the appeal of his four-game suspension for being found "more likely than not" to have tampered with footballs in order to gain a competitive advantage.

The science behind deflategate is, of course, highly dubious. In order to back up their case, the NFL hired a firm called Exponent, which has historically produced favorable results for those who have hired them. This included one investigation in which Exponent concluded that secondhand smoke and asbestos does not necessarily cause cancer.

When hired by the NFL, Exponent concluded that the low air pressure of the footballs used by Brady in the 2015 AFC Championship Game was deliberate and not the result of atmospheric conditions.

Scientists from schools across the country, such as MIT, Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Chicago, all countered this claim, providing Brady and the Patriots with ample ammunition to appeal the suspension, even challenging it in federal court.

The Patriots initially succeeded in holding the suspension off for a year, but a federal appeals

court ultimately sided with the NFL, thanks to the terms of the collective bargaining agreement which allows Roger Goodell to be judge, jury and executioner. Seeing no path to overturning the suspension other than a long shot challenge in front of the Supreme Court, Brady decided to sit out the first four games of the year.

The suspension represented more than just missing games. It was a direct attack on the reputation of a sixth-round pick who has developed into arguably the greatest quarterback to ever play in the NFL. Stripping the team of a first round pick in this year's NFL draft not only inflicted a punishment with lasting consequences but also belittled and diminished the accomplishments of a team that has been the model of excellence since the turn of the century.

While last year's Patriots team started strong, the team's lack of depth left the offense weak at times towards the end of the season. With key offensive cogs such as Rob Gronkowski, Julian Edelman and Danny Amendola all missing significant time, the Patriots' once promising 2015 season came to a frustrating end in Denver during the AFC Championship Game. Even before this loss, the Patriots limped through the last few games of the year, losing the home field advantage in the playoffs as a result.

Now, with the punishment largely in the rear view mirror, the Patriots have one method of vindicating Goodell's

tyranny: winning. This year, the Patriots built a team, particularly on offense, that will be able to withstand injuries to important players like Gronkowski and Edelman.

Unproductive backups such as Aaron Dobson, Scott Chandler and Keshawn Martin were jettisoned. To replace them, the team brought in players such as former Pro Bowl TE Martellus Bennett, who was traded in from the Chicago Bears and young free agent WR Chris Hogan of the division rival Buffalo Bills.

They used a fourth round pick on the promising Malcolm Mitchell,

a WR from Georgia who was thought to be a future first round pick if not for injuries throughout his college career.

The team returned Gronkowski, Edelman, Amendola and running back LeGarrette Blount, giving Brady arguably the deepest group of offensive weapons he has had in his 16 years as the Patriots starting quarterback. Only the 2007 team, with players such as Randy Moss and Wes Welker, potentially exceed the current talent on the team.

Despite Brady's absence, and the lack of a healthy Gronkowski, the Patriots opened the

See BRADY, B10



KEITH ALLISON/CC BY-SA 2.0

Tom Brady has returned from his suspension with vengeance.